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VOL. XXIV NO. 72 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

Assembly Condemns Ban On Subhas Bose

Lucknow May Not Decide Office Question

ISSUE TO AWAIT ELECTION RESULTS?

Congress Cabinet Resents Ban On Subhas

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Working Committee met at 2 p.m. at Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's cottage and dispersed after four hours' deliberations.

It is understood that the Committee discussed the question of foreign propaganda, repressive policy of Government, the continued incarceration of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the proposed ban on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's entry into India and some other questions at length.

BAN ON SUBHAS RESENTED

Though no official statement is available, the Committee is understood to have admitted the necessity of carrying on foreign propaganda and organising agencies in principal countries with that object. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has studied the question thoroughly, is understood to have taken the initiative and urged its necessity. The Committee accepted the principle and details are to be chalked out.

Further it is learnt that the Committee expressed resentment on the reported ban on Mr. Bose's entry into India and sorrow at the continued imprisonment of the "Frontier Gandhi."

It is stated the Committee discussed the Government's repressive measures, particularly in Midnapur (Bengal).

Discussions will continue tomorrow.—United Press.

COUNCIL ENTRY DECISION

NEW DELHI, March 23.

A comprehensive resolution embodying the proposals of the Working Committee on the Bengal Congress affairs as drafted by Babu Rajendra Prasad was adopted at the morning session of the Working Committee

The Committee dispersed at 10 without arriving at any conclusion on the office acceptance issue.

So far the Committee's deliberations have resulted in defining its attitude in favour of Council Entry only.

NO DECISION YET

As regards the contentious issue of office acceptance, while there is pronounced opinion against forming a Coalition Ministry, the special representative of the "United Press" at the Harijan Colony understands that there is considerable feeling against acceptance of office even if there is a majority. At any rate it is increasingly felt that the Lucknow Congress may have to put off the issue till the election results are known. It does not seem unlikely that the Committee's discussion may not reach a stage to adopt a resolution formulating any definite view on the issue.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will exchange views about it with Dr. Ansari who has invited Panditji, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Satyamurthi and Mr. Asaf Ali at a dinner tonight.

From the progress so far made it is clear that the Committee will have to sit to-morrow for long hours to conclude its business.—United Press.

LEADERS' PARLEYS WITH PT. MALAVIYA

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The centre of Congress activity has temporarily shifted, this morning, to the Birla House in New Delhi, where Pandit Malaviya is staying. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram Acharya Kripalani, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj had about ninety minutes' conversation there with Pandit Malaviya.

Though the exact nature of the discussions is not known, it is surmised, that they were in regard to the amalgamation of the two Congress parties in the Assembly, with a view to putting up a stronger and more united front under the New Constitution.

It is probable that the members of the Congress Cabinet also sought Pandit Malaviya's views in connection with acceptance of ministerial offices. In any case the discussions may have some bearing on the deliberations of the Congress Working Committee which will be held at the Harijan Colony this afternoon. So far Congress opinion is in favour of sticking to its previous decision regarding the Communal Award. On emerging from the Birla House Babu Rajendra Prasad asked about the outcome of the discussions, said his was purely a friendly visit.—A. P.

COMMUNAL AWARD & BENGAL PROBLEM

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Acharya Kripalani went to the Birla House this morning to see Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

It is understood that they discussed the general political situation, particularly the Council-entry and office acceptance problems, with him. The informed circles believe that the Congress leaders' talks with Pandit Malaviya centred round the Communal Award also with a view to evolve, if possible, a solution of the problem.

It is further understood that the members of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Assembly and the Bengal Congressmen who came to Delhi in connection with the Bengal Congress affairs will call on Pandit Malaviya this evening.—United Press.

SARDAR LAID UP

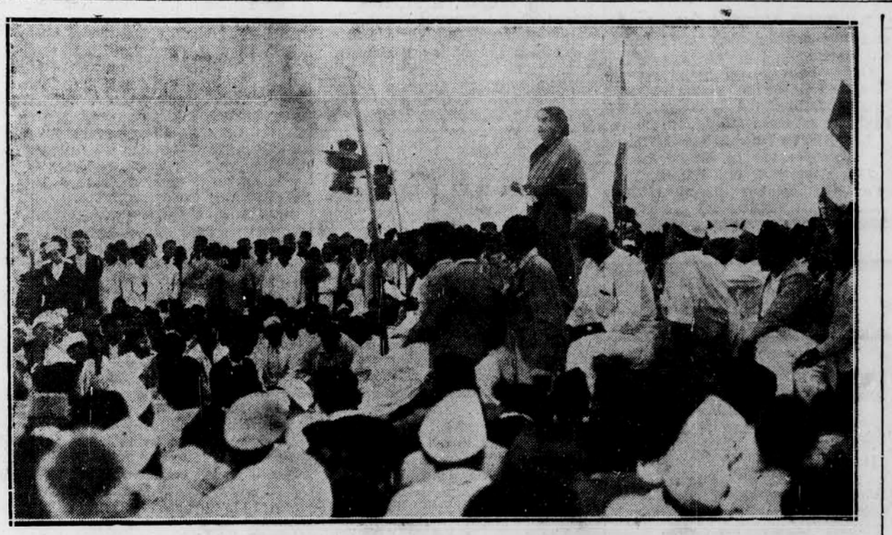
NEW DELHI, March 23.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel could not attend the Working Committee meeting to-day. He is laid up with fever.—United Press.

JAWAHAR FOR ALLAHABAD

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru leaves for Allahabad to-morrow evening after the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting.—United Press.



The A. I. Anti-Ministry Day was celebrated at a public meeting at Chaupatty, Bombay, on Sunday. Mrs. Kamaladevi, Chattopadhyaya, who presided is seen addressing the gathering.

"He Is A Terrorist" Says Sircar

Of Outstanding Organising Ability, Subhas Free Will Be Danger To State, Says Hallet

STORY FROM INTERCEPTED LETTERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Animated scenes marked division time in the Assembly to-day when by a majority of three votes the Opposition gained a striking victory over the adjournment motion on Mr. Subhas Bose. Great importance was attached to the fate of the motion as for the first time during the present session an adjournment motion was actually voted upon by the House. Considerable tension also prevailed as until the very last moment one was not sure whether the tactics of the other side, to have the motion talked out, would succeed.

Censure Motion Carried

Exactly at twelve minutes to six, the Officials' whips challenged the closure motion, but the division disclosed a majority of nine in favour of the motion. It was 10 minutes to six, when the division bell rang for the final voting on the motion and the clock was actually striking six when the President directed "Ayes" to right and "Noes" to left. The result of the division was greeted with "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and other Nationalist cries from the Congress benches which evoked a rebuke from the Chair as improper within the Chamber.

Independents' Role

The Independents as usual were divided—Mr. Jinnah with five others remaining neutral, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. Ziauddin, Sir Mahomed Yakub and others voting with the Government and Maulana Shaukat Ali and Messrs. Azhar Ali, Gauba, Murtuza and Umralisha joining the Congress Party.

Only thirteen elected Indianembers voted against the motion which included the Raja of Kollengode and the Raja of Amawan.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai spoke with feeling appealing to the House to stand by higher principles of civic liberty and open trial. Government's case was presented by Sir Craik, Sir N. N. Sircar and Mr. Hallet who spoke with unexpected coolness and restraint, chiefly replying on evidence furnished by the intercepted letters.

ANOTHER VICTORY

Another remarkable victory to-day was on the issue of the half anna post card.

By a huge majority of 83 votes against 44 the House accepted the amendment reducing the price of the post card to half anna. A noticeable feature of the division was that not even one elected Indian member voted with Government. Besides the official bloc there were only seven elected Europeans and some nominated members in the Government Lobby.

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Pandit Nilkanta Das moving his adjournment motion said that Mr. Subhas Bose required no introduction. He was one of the gifted sons of India, a foremost nationalist and Congressman. The speaker condemned Government's action and said if Mr. Bose was allowed to return to India and if he held office as Secretary of the Congress during the next year under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a desirable atmosphere would be created in the country and it would be to the good both of the people and of the Government.

"MENACE TO WHOLE OF INDIA"!

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, was cheered as he rose to make his speech. He said the reason why he was in the House was to show that the Government did not wish to conceal the facts nor conceal the reasons why they considered that the return of Mr. Subhas Bose to India as a free man would be a menace not only to Bengal, but to the whole of India. He hoped to convince members of the House that the Government had valid reasons for the action they took. Mr. Bose resigned from the I. C. S. to join the non-co-operation and became a politician not merely of the Left wing, but the the revolutionary left wing. Why Mr. Bose liked the Non-co-operation movement was because it had been converted from constitutional methods to a revolutionary organisation. He was disgusted when the movement was called off after Chauri Chaura. Then occurred in 1922 a revival of terrorism in a more drastic form and Mr. Subhas Bose was arrested under the Bengal Regulation in 1924. Mr. Bose's record was examined with great care by two judges who held that there was reasonable ground for the belief that Mr. Bose was a member of a revolutionary conspiracy and if allowed freedom would be a danger to the State, more particularly because of his public position and outstanding organizing ability. The speaker agreed with Pandit Nikanta Das that Mr. Bose had great influence with the youth and that was the real danger of Mr. Subhas Bose.

BOSE'S SINS.

Mr. Bose published in 1923 an article in "Atmasakti" one of the revolutionary papers of Bengal wanting youths to sacrifice their lives. Apart from his public activities, Mr. Bose was personally in touch with the Terrorist Party and was cognisant of many of its plots for the assassination of Government servants. Mr. Bose was detained in Rangoon and later released for reasons of health. Soon after that he tried to get hold of the most inflammable material, namely, labour and students. He started the Bengal Students' Conference in 1928 and preached to them the message of Communism which, put before the youth of Bengal, was particularly dangerous.

Mr. Bose participated in Labour strikes at Jamshedpur and of the Bombay Textile workers. Mr. Bose made no secret of the fact that he was disgusted with the methods of the Right Wing politicians and wished to take more drastic revo-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

Duce's Plan Of Italian Militarism

Key Industries To Work For Armed Forces

REPLY TO "ECONOMIC SIEGE"

ROME, March 23.

Sgr. Mussolini outlined Italy's "New Economic Policy" and announced that "virtual nationalisation of great industries" was necessary for the defence of the nation.

Sgr. Mussolini said that Italy was moving towards a period in which the key industries would have to work almost exclusively for the armed forces and in which all profiteering would be eliminated.

A vigorous search would be prosecuted to enable the nation to be independent of foreign supplies and raw materials for which substitutes were becoming increasingly employed.—Reuter.

NEW PEACE MOVE OF LEAGUE

LONDON, March 23.

The Committee of Thirteen this morning gave Senor Madariaga and M. Avenol permission to try and arrange peace terms in consultation with Italians and Abyssianians. The Committee stipulated that any proposals must be within the framework of the League and in the spirit of the Covenant.—Reuter.

FINNISH RED CROSS BOMBED

ADDIS ABABA, March 23

The Finnish Red Cross Ambulance is reported to have been destroyed in the Bombing of Jijiga and one patient was killed and six wounded. It is reported that 83 were wounded in the course of the raid. The number of dead are unknown.

The Indian employers of the British Mahomed Ali Stores probably owned their lives to the foresight of Mr. Askar Ali, Bombay manager of the firm, who when the 'planes appeared ordered the evacuation of the premises and the bombs struck the empty building which was destroyed by fire.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT ON INDIAN STORES

ADDIS ABABA, March 23.

The proprietors of Monamedally stores state that their premises have been totally destroyed by fire following bombardment.

No casualties have been reported among the Indian staff but many Indian shops and houses have been destroyed.—Reuter.

FASCISTS IN PLACE OF DEPUTIES

ROME, March 23.

Sgr. Mussolini in a speech at the annual Assembly of Fascist Corporations announced that the Chamber of Deputies would soon be abolished and replaced by the Chamber of Fascists and Corporations.

Sgr. Mussolini indignantly referred to the economic siege that 52 countries had imposed by the will of one country, while the Assembly of Fourhundred broke into murmurs and hisses at the veiled reference to Great Britain. Sgr. Mussolini added that three states stood out from this inequitous siege, which placed Italy on the same level as the collection of barbarous tribes constituting modern Abyssinia. Amid a storm of applause Sgr. Mussolini was understood to say that Italy would never apply such a siege to another country.—Reuter.

LAST-MINUTE *APPEAL* TO GERMANY

British Ambassador Pleads For Acceptance Of Terms Of Locarno Powers

HITLER'S REJECTION

BERLIN, March 23.

A last minute appeal to Germany to accept the Locarno Powers' Agreement was made by the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, to Baron Von Neurath.

It is understood that Sir Eric Phipps urged that even the proposal for the International Police Force on German territory need not be harmful to Germany as the arrangement was purely provisional.

It is presumed that Baron Von Neurath's reply was somewhat of a reserved character.

It is understood that Herr Hitler had previously decided that the memorandum, as it stands, is quite unacceptable to Germany.—Reuter.

AWAITING REPLY FROM GERMANY

LONDON, March 23.

In the absence of a reply from Germany the Council postponed its meeting until 4 p.m.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN REPLY TO LONDON

BERLIN, March 23.

Herr Hitler is to-night still working on the details of his reply to the London proposals. Despite the Welter of rumour not a single definite fact has leaked out with regard to the Fuehrer's intentions but diplomatic circles adhere to the belief that the reply is likely to be firm but conciliatory.—Reuter.

TOLL OF JIJIGA BOMBING.

HARAR, March 23.

It is officially stated that fifteen persons were killed in the bombing at Jijiga. Four of the 83 persons wounded have died. The wounded include several Arabs who were British subjects.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 15 Guzrathi Senior Trained lady teachers and Commercial and Science Teacher for Nairobi. Excellent salary. Apply Box 5788, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced confectioner & boiler on modern lines able to manufacture Longenge, Boiler goods, Satinette goods, Bub-buns, Jujubs and other sweets on an English Plant 1 ton capacity vacuum pan system. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms expected to Box No. 5806, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Educated young lady undertake house to house propaganda in Bombay for first class Indian Toilet Products. State knowledge, languages, Apply Box No. 5794, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Governesses middle-aged knowing English well and little Hindi to take charge of Indian children up to seven years. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 50, Boarding and Lodging free. Apply Box No. 5784, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted A first class Boiler Attendant or second class Engineer with knowledge of Electricity for a dyeing factory in Bombay. Apply with the copies of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 5782, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

England-returned College-lecturer will offer tuition to student of respectable family. Mathematics, Physics, English. Communicate Box 5787, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Government. Early applications from Matriculates invited for admission to Overseer Class, Session 1936. No age or provincial restriction, but candidates will be selected. Final Exam. conducted by the D. F. I., U.P. Certificates recognised for Bombay Government subordinate engineering services. Prospectus, Free, from Principal. (5807)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Lawyer's complete library including complete I.C.; C.L.R.; M.I.A.; W.R.; and upto 1920 I.L.R.; and P.R.; also P.L.R. Vol. I to 16; list on application:—N. N. Sahni, Advocate, Rawalpindi. (5780).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 100-Rupee Maternity-Loan by Ten 10-7|16th-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and **Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar.** 6691.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of spirituous and non-spirituous medicines for use in the dispensaries under the control of the Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1936-37 so as to reach the undersigned on or before 14th April, 1936, at 4 p.m.

The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

Copies of the specifications can be had from the Health Officer on application on payment of Re. 1 for spirituous and Rs. 3 for non-spirituous medicines. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept or reject any tender.

Preference will be given to the medicines manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 17th March, 1936.
2865.

S.S. "SUMATRA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 23rd March, 1936, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

S.S. "THAMES MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 21st March, 1936, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

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Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 361 OF 1935.

Re: GIRJASHANKAR HARISHANKAR TRIVEDI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jhalimsinh Building, Fanaswadi, formerly doing business as Sugar Candy Merchant, at Dhobi Gully, near Jackeria Masjid in partnership with Harilal Mulchand Sha (deceased) under the name and style of Harilal Girjashankar till 1929 and since then on his own account and in the same name and at the same place .....An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th May, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
(2866)

SUIT NO. 1779 OF 1934.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

RADHA KISSEN SONTHALIA
vs.
MARIUM BIBI ALIAS FATMA BIBI.
To
MARIUM BIBI alias FATMA BIBI,

The defendant abovenamed

WHEREAS the plaintiff firm abovenamed has instituted a suit in this Court against you as the legal representative of Gulam Hossen Sulaiman Mull, deceased on the 12th November, 1934, to recover the sum of Rs. 15,838/13/0, being the balance due from the said Gulam Hossen Sulaiman Mull in respect of dealings and transactions in shares and stocks had between the plaintiff firm and the said Gulam Hossen Sulaiman Mull as mentioned in the plaint, for further interest and costs, for a Receiver of the shares mentioned in the plaint, and for a declaration of charge thereon for the plaintiff firm's dues and for sale of the said shares, you are required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your written statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing on which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default thereof, this suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1936.

N. GHATAK.
Master.
P. L. MULLICK & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
2864.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our clients Messrs. Dossabhoy Rattonji Billimoria and Nowroji Dossabhoy Billimoria and Messrs. Shankar Balwant Thete, Sadashiv Balwant Thete and Krishna Shankar Thete in respect of the business carried on by them in the name of "Shree Mahaluxmi Mills" has been dissolved as from the 22nd day of January, 1936, from which date the said Shankar Balwant Thete alone is carrying on the said business in the said name, and has agreed to be alone responsible for the debts and liabilities thereof.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1936.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhoy Rattonji Billimoria and Nowroji Dossabhoy Billimoria.
2869.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 62 of 1936.

Messrs. AHMED & CO., a firm registered under the Indian Partnership Act, carrying on business as Electric Hardware and General Merchants at Lohar Street without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

NANUBHAI BHIMBHAI DESAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name style and firm of Imperial Electric Trading Co., at Lohar Street outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant

To,
The Defendant above named.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 9,223-11-6 with interest on Rs. 7,933-11-6 at 6 per cent per annum from the 6th day of January, 1936, till judgment as mentioned in the Plaint with interest and costs.

You are now hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 8th day of April, 1936, at 11 A. M. (S.T.) in the forenoon to answer the Plaintiffs.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day above mentioned the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1936.

Yours truly,
SHASTRI & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF "TILS MOTORS," OFFICE FURNITURE, TOOLS, AND MACHINERY; OPPOSITE BRADY'S FLAT AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (TUESDAY) 24th March, 1936, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) on site at Tils Motors, opposite Brady's Flats at Colaba Causeway:—

(Motor Cars) Deleges No. W 1222
Delages No. X 2534.
Fiat No. Y. 1321.
Renault No. Y. 9755.
Ford No. Z 8225.
Fiat No. Y. 5555.
Singer No. X. 8477.
Rolls Royce (unregistered).

Willy's Truck with double break down crane and salvage fittings No. X. 8313.

Steel bridges, cranes and other machines etc. Full payment in cash against immediate delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL STORES, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

By the order of the Garrison Engineer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will offer for sale on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1936, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Electrical and Mechanical Stores, behind Assay Building, Colaba, switches; wires; table lamps, fans; building materials; etc.

Full payment against immediate delivery.

Cheque will not be accepted.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

REFORMS REMEDY FOR COMMUNALISM

Willingdon On Britain's Readiness To Help India

NEW DELHI, March 23.

A glowing tribute to the sixteen years' service of Lord and Lady Willingdon to India was paid by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, at a farewell dinner to-night. Covers were laid for 250.

Sir Maneckjee referring to Lord Willingdon's Viceroyalty said that political turmoil, social upheaval, administrative complications and constitutional conundrums had crowded his five years out. Lord Willingdon like a seasoned pilot had weathered the storm and had brought the ship of India to more tranquil waters.

Lord Willingdon responding referred to the restoration of peaceful conditions in India as a result of measures to put down the Civil Disobedience movement. He said that relations between the two races had greatly improved, the best evidence of the steady improvement in the general economic conditions being Sir James Grigg's very satisfactory budget.

As regards the Reforms, Lord Willingdon was convinced that when the Ministries were formed in the various provinces whatever their political complexion might be, ministries would carry out their duties with a due sense of their great responsibilities and with the fixed purpose of promoting the highest interests of the people under their care. (Cheers.) The Reforms Act was a great step forward towards India's goal of Dominion Status. "We, the British will be here to help you on your way, striving with all sincerity to see you succeed in proving yourself worthy of your task but as an old friend and well-wisher I warn that India will never be able to attain national life until individuals will work entirely for the good of the country and not merely for their personal advancement or gain and until she can get rid of the bitter communal strife which is at present a canker in the body politic. It is my profound hope that under the Reforms, parties will come into existence as in other countries supporting different political principles, that those parties will consist of members of different communities who hold the same views and that this will help to get rid of the communal strife which is such a terrible handicap to your political advance and when the time comes for His Majesty's Government to hand over complete administration, my prophecy is that we shall still find Indians and the British co-operating, working and associating together for the good of India and the prosperity of its people."—A.P.

Learn this season's new rules for husband-hunting!

'Desirable'

Warner Bros. Hit with
JEAN MUIR • GEO. BRENT
VERREE TEASDALE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
All seats except As. 4 seats CAN BE BOOKED in ADVANCE 'Phone 21200.
Telephone Booking is not Accepted for As. 9 Seats.
A B.E.S.T. Bus will Leave the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE After THE LAST SHOW.

50 Per Cent Reduction In Land Revenue

BHUSAVAL PEASANTS' DEMAND

The Bombay Presidency Peasants' Bureau has issued the following bulletin:—

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., one of the prime organisers of the All-India Kisan movement, writes to us from Delhi:

"We need a fine net work of organisations all over the country to minister to the needs of the peasants, to formulate their minimum demands, to enable them to demand, from every candidate for the legislatures, satisfaction for such demands, to carry on inquiries into their grievances, to organise, to train up peasants to look after themselves during the coming years."

BHUSAVAL PEASANTS' DEMANDS.

Three conferences representing in all 69 out of the total 95 villages of the Bhusaval Taluka were recently held to deliberate on the difficulties, grievances and demands of the peasants. Sjt. Vinoba of the Wardha Ashram, who presided over the first two conferences, emphasized the need of developing subsidiary village industries (like hand-spinning, and weaving, pressing oil out of oil seeds, etc.) and exhorted the village-folk to give up habits of extravagance and idleness. Sjt. P. H. Patwardhan, the Congress Socialist leader, who presided over the third conference, stressed, on the other hand, the economic and political exploitation that brought the peasantry to the verge of starvation. It is significant to note that all the Conferences unanimously adopted resolutions:

1. Demanding at least 50 per cent. reduction in land revenue.
2. Urging that the annual valuation of the crops (annawari) should be made on the advice of the representatives chosen by the villages for the purpose.
3. Demanding a fair inquiry into the peasants' debts minimum reduction of 50 per cent. in debts incurred during the time of high prices and settlement of reasonable instalments after providing for the maintenance of the peasant families, payment of land revenue and tagavi dues.
4. Asking for the licensing of money-lenders on stringent terms before they are allowed to carry on their trade in villages.
5. Demanding radical reforms in the oppressive forest laws under which village cattle are allowed to carry on their trade impounded and their owners fined on the slightest pretexts.
6. Demanding more extensive grazing grounds sufficient for the maintenance of the evillage cattle.
7. Advising the peasants to be self-reliant, business-like, and industries, and
8. Advising them to organise Peasants' Unions.

GUJRAT PEASANTS' PLIGHT.

Grim tales of Government coercive measures against peasants reach us from areas as different as Kaira and Panch Mahal Districts. Buffaloes and cows are being daily carried to the Mamlatdars' Kutcherry at Nadiad from the neighbouring villages to recover revenue and tagavi dues from peasants. Attachments and distraint proceedings are the order of the day in many villages of the Matar Taluka. And the seizure of the peasants' pots and pans, grass and grain, and bullocks for collecting the dues of the Co-operative Societies in the Halol Taluka, beggars description.

The situation in Gujarat has been recently overshadowed by the resignations tendered by two village officials of Ashlali on account of their inability to collect any Government dues from the peasants.

Luckily the peasants' movement is also forging ahead. Two peasants' conferences were held on Sunday last at Vagara (Broach District) and Dholka (Ahmedabad District) to protest against the excessive valuation of crops and to demand suitable remission in land revenues.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' KISAN CONFERENCE.

Under instructions from the A.I.C.C. the Nagpur P.C.C. has decided to convene a peasants' conference at Ramtack at the end of March to ascertain the demands of the peasants.

A most successful Conference attended by about 700 peasants and agricultural labours hailing from about 100 villages of Biyani presided. The President delivered a brilliant oration, on the woes of the village people who made bricks but lived in straw huts, grew wheat yet fed on half a juwar loaf and who provided cities with milk and butter and yet hardly got any oil for their needs. He exhorted them to be self-reliant and organise themselves into a well-knit peasants' Union& The Conference adopted resolutions urging Government to remit the current year's arrears, to effect a drastic reduction in its permanent revenue demand and lend money to peasants on easy terms for agricultural improvements and to start public works such as tanks, roads, etc., to provide work for village labourers. The conference finally resolved to appoint a Peasants' Assistance Committee to help in organising a strong union to carry on day to day work throughout the year.

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Pacific	,,	20th	,,	7th	May
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BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

Interim Dividend Declared

The Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, have issued the directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1935, from which the following extracts are given:—

The Directors submit their Annual Report to the Shareholders accompanied by the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending on the 31st December 1935.

The net profit for the year after payment of the Debenture Stock Interest amounted to
Rs. 21,81,604 9 9

To this has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year
Rs. 1,58,318 9 2

Making a total of
Rs. 23,39,923 2 11

out of which the Directors have made the following appropriations to which effect has been given in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Appropriation Account sent herewith:—

To Interim Dividend
Rs. 3,01,984 8 0
To Depreciation Fund
Rs. 10,86,809 0 0
To Magneto Plant Depreciation Fund
Rs. 1,12,532 0 0
To Bonus to Staff
Rs. 81,000 0 0
To Reserve for Income Tax
Rs. 1,00,000 0 0

Rs. 16,82,235 8 0

Leaving a balance of
Rs. 6,57,687 10 11

out of which the Directors recommend a final dividend of a per cent. free of income tax amounting to
Rs. 5,03,157 8 0

Leaving a balance to be carried forward of
Rs. 1,54,530 2 11

The dividend, if declared, will be paid by warrant payable on or after the 30th day of March next, to members of the Company in respect of shares standing in their names on the 27th day of March 1936.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Fields, Factories And Workshops

Development Of Sugar-Cane Cultivation In Nizam's State

Suitable Conditions Will Help Evolution Of A Superior Variety

HYDERABAD, (Deccan.)

The development of sugar-cane cultivation in the Nizamsagar Canal area, with the object of establishing modern white sugar factories in the Dominions, has been the subject of a special enquiry by the Hyderabad State Government, who recently invited Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkatraman, the Imperial sugar-cane expert of the Sugar-cane Breeding station, Coimbatore, to enquire into and advise them in regard to further work in connection with the introduction of better varieties and the further extension of the area under cane in the Nizamsagar area.

Mr. Venkatraman's report, which is now published, after pointing that the present per capita consumption of gur and sugar in the Dominions is less than that in British India, observes that there is ample scope for the extension of the area under cane, not only to make the Dominions self-contained, but also to raise the consumption in the State to the level in British India.

He opines that an extension of the cane area to an additional 20 to 30 thousand acres is desirable and in the best interests of the State.

SUITABLE CONDITION.

Discussing the details, Mr. Venkatram observes that the drainage and other conditions are very suitable for cane cultivation, and adds that as time passes the area would be able to grow—at least over portions—a class of cane thicker and better than the one to which the now deservedly popular Coimbatore 213 belongs. He states, however, that the bulk of the soil appears to need enrichment in plant food and improvement in its moisture retentiveness.

He continues that due to the Nizamsagar project, perennial irrigation is now available to a reach of thirty miles from the dam and for a still longer stretch, with a break during the summer for canal repairs.

From an inspection of the cane now grown in this tract, Mr. Venkatraman expresses himself satisfied that good cain crops could be successfully grown, and adds that but for the caution advised by the Agricultural officers, the area would have increased even more rapidly than hitherto.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Venkatraman then discusses the qualities of Co. 213, which have contributed to the easy and rapid spread in the area under this variety, and says that experiments in Hyderabad have shown that it can do with half the irrigation needed for the extant kinds. The other contributory causes, he adds, have been the method of propaganda adopted by the State Agricultural Department—of demonstrating at the departmental expense and in the cultivators' fields the easy superiority of the Coimbatore types, as well as the close co-operation between the Revenue and Agricultural Departments and the prevailing depression in the prices of other crops.

Discussing the varieties which could be successfully adapted, he says that though Co. 213 is now very popular, the varietal plots at Himayatsagar and Rudrur experimental farms point to the possibility of ultimately securing heavier yielders such as Co. 223, Co. 281, P.O.J. 2878 and others. Other useful types for trial would be Co. 285 and Co. 205.

NOMADS TAKE TO IT.

"That cane-growing has caught the fancy of the cultivators," he continues, "is evident from the fact that even wandering tribes like the Lambadas have taken to it as well as to the manufacture of jaggery. The introduction of cane-growing has given new life and considerble prosperity to the merchants of Nizambad who mentioned that their turn-out during the next season is likely to run into twenty lakhs of rupees. When visited, the market was busy packing the jaggery for export. Previous to the introduction of cane-growing in the area, and as recently as two years ago, this town is reported to have imported its jaggery needs from outside."

FACTORY MUST GROW ITS SUPPLY.

He opines that the local types of cane have the "bad habit" and must soon be replaced by better varieties, and towards this end recommends varietal tests to pick out the more suitable types.

Other factors to which he draws attention are the need for (1) the cheapening of the raw material by cheapening the cost of cultivation or by increasing the yield per acre, (2), the lowering of overhead charges of the factory, and (3) improving the soils both in plant food and retentiveness.

In conclusion Mr. Venkatraman fully endorses the view expressed by Mr. R. C. Srivastava, the Sugar Technologist of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, that any sugar factory to be set up must grow a portion of its own cane supply.

RUSSIAN FIELDS TO PRODUCE MORE

Hopeful Agricultural Prospects For 1936

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail.)

Details are now available regarding the National Economic Plan of the Soviet Union for the year 1936.

An increase of 42.2 per cent. compared with the year 1935 has been proposed in agriculture. This includes 23.6 per cent. in produce and 26.1 in live stock. The total area set for winter as well as spring crops is over 334 million acres out of which over 40 millions are to be sown under state management and the rest by collective farms.

Among the main commodities, the production of which is to be increased are grain, cotton fibre, flax, sugar beet, sun flower feed, potatoes, tobacco and makhorka.

The acreage for ploughing summer fallow lands in collective farms is to be raised to 68 million acres.

As many as 575 new machine-tractor stations are to be provided bringing their total number to 4.951. It has been decided to supply proportionately more tractors and great number of mineral fertilisers through these stations.

An amount of 911 million roubles has in all been sanctioned for equipment of new agriculture machinery.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

and gradual accumulation of stocks in metal and commodity between 50 and 55 per cent. of the normal in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

Bombay Presidency proper.

	Tons.
British Districts	950,000
Indian States	226,000
Total	1,176,000

11.8 per cent. below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year, but 1.6 per cent. above the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Forecast Of The Rabi Jowar Crop

Estimated Out-turn To Be Below Normal In All Districts

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following forecast of the Rabi Jowar crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States (excluding Sind) for the season 1935-36:—

Note.—The figures in this Forecast relate to the rabi jowar crop sown between September-November, 1935.

(Estimates up to 1st March, 1936)

AREA.

The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

Bombay Presidency Proper.

	Acres.
British Districts	5,590,000
Indian States	948,000
Total	6,538,000

1.1. per cent. below the final revised area of the last year, but 0.7 per cent. over the average actual area during the preceding ten years. The area increased in Gujarat, remained almost stationary in the Deccan, but increased in the Karnatak.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the crop in the Surat District, although it suffered to some extent by an attack of grass-hoppers at the time of germination, progressed satisfactorily, till the time of harvest and is expected to return almost a normal yield. In the other parts of the Division, and particularly in the extreme north, the crop was adversely affected by defective soil moisture on account of the failure of late rains. The result was that the growth of the crop was uneven, it flowered earlier, the ear-heads were small and often dried up without maturing grain. Though grain production is not aimed at in the case of rabi jowar in Gujarat, even the fodder, for which the crop is mainly raised, was reported to be poor. In the Deccan the sowing commenced early in October, but in the North of the Division the germination of the crop was defective due to deficient moisture and its growth also was not vigorous. Rain received at the end of October, however, improved the situation and since then the crop progressed fairly well. Harvesting is now in progress. In the South, the rains were suitable for sowing and the crop showed a steady development till the end of November under favourable weather conditions. It, however, suffered from exudation of sugary secretion (chikta) due to low humidity and temperature in December, while the late crop in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts was damaged by the unexpected hail showers in the second week of February, and both the grain and fodder were affected. In the Karnatak, the crop had a good start due to the ample rain received during October. It suffered later on owing to want of sufficient soil moisture generally throughout the Division. The dry easterly winds had an adverse effect on the crop at the time of grain formation, while the untimely rain accompanied with hail storm in the early part of February damaged the crop to a certain extent in many places in the Division. As a result the yield of the crop is expected to be reduced to a varying extent.

OUTTURN.

On account of the seasonal conditions described above, the estimated outturn of the crop in Gujarat may come to about 90 per cent. of the normal in the Surat District, while it may range between 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal in the remaining parts of the Division. In the Deccan the crop is expected to return between 70 and 75 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the yield of the crop may come to about 70 per cent. of the normal in the Bijapur District, but only

(Continued in Col. 3.)

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

The war clouds that have gathered so threateningly on the international political horizon during the past one week are receding to the back-ground, inspiring confidence in the financial world for the restoration of normal business conditions in near future. The efforts of the Locarno Powers have no doubt resulted in a united front by West European Powers, but the main problem is how far their proposals will be acceptable to Germany. The agreement of France to drop the proposal of an international force in the demilitarised Rhineland zone, and the proposals contained in White Paper tabled this week in the British Parliament on the Locarno Powers agreement, evince a great desire and anxiety on the part of all the European Powers for the restoration of the collective security, and thus saving the human race from the catastrophe of another war. The proposals of the Locarno Powers to conclude a pact of Mutual Assistance to replace the Locarno Treaty and to convene a world conference to discuss the questions like the limitation of armaments, an East European Pact may offer a good opportunity for Herr Hitler to realise the folly of his unilateral violation of the international obligations, but any modification of his uncompromising attitude seems very unlikely till Germany is recognised as equal to any other nation in all future negotiations for the world's peace. Further complications in international politics are likely to result if Germany is not inclined to submit the Franco-Soviet Pact to The Hague Court. The expectations of M. Flandin to end the Italo-Abyssinian hostilities followed by the raising of the sanctions against Italy, if proved correct, may contribute for the prevalence of a calm atmosphere in the world of finance, but politics are likely to dominate in the months ahead till the present imbroglio is solved.

Nervous Markets

Pending the developments in the realm of international politics, the markets are thin and operators are hesitant. Both cotton and silver have reached a stalemate, and most of the other markets remained colourless. The war-scare having subsided a little, the gilt-edged markets are gaining strength while the commodity markets are losing the speculative support. But the metals and industrials are maintained steady.

The Money Market

With a gradual increase in the demand for funds from trade quarters, fairly active conditions prevail in the local money-market with the inter-bank call loan fluctuating between 1|2 per cent and 3|4 per cent. The decrease in the balances of the member banks with the Reserve Bank, and a gradual rise in the bills discounted and cash credits etc., coupled with a gradual decline the normal exports of gold, suggest the continuance of an upward trend of short-term money rates in the money-market. The possibility of the sale of intermediaries by the Government to keep their short-term debt at the budgeted figure, and a sharp rise in the carrying over charges in the local Stock Exchange may harden the call-money rates in the coming weeks. But the abnormally cheap rates at which the Government could borrow funds from week to week by the sale of Treasury bills, denotse the existence of abundant funds in the money market seeking a safe berth for at least short periods. The informal agreement among the banks not to lend money to their customers at a rate below the official bank rate,

(Continued in Col: 3)

(Continued from column 7.)

markets owing to the war scare, may soon cause a gradual rise in the demand for short-term funds.

Gilt-Edged To Higher Levels

Pending the developments in the realm of politics, the gilt-edged markets have remained steady this week with the 3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper improving from Rs. 95|8|- to Rs. 97|6|- towards the close of the week. The demand for medium and long-dated securities continues unabated. As the conditions in the money market continue to rule very easy, and as the efforts of all the politicians in Europe are likely to result in establishing the peace on a stable basis, it is very unlikely that the gilt-edged will drop again to lower levels. Further there exists in the local Stock Exchange a good deal of short interest as evidenced by the large 'budlee' differences in favour of buyers. The sellers have paid about five annas for carrying over their sales in the last settlement. Should politics reach a roost at least for a short period, the gilt-edged is bound to witness higher levels in near future, as the bears in the local market are not inclined to keep their sales open for a long time owing to their unhappy experience in the past few months.

The Howrah Bridge

Despite the serious agitation that is being carried on in the country, it is reported that the sub-committee of the Calcutta Port commissioners have recommended the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company for the construction of the Howrah Bridge. Efficiency and economy are the two guiding principles to be observed in the selection of the tender. Firstly such a huge contract should never go to any non-Indian concern, as it would be a great blow to all the industries in India. As for the economy, the German tender (Krupps) is the lowest, and any government which has the national interest as its primary concern, will never allow the contract being given to a foreign concern. be given to the Indian Combine, tender is costlier than that of the Cleveland's, by about 18 lakhs, it is the primary duty of the Port Trust commissioners to accept the tender of the Indian concerns., as the expenditure of a huge amount on the bridge is sure to help the Indian industries to a great extent. Should the tender be given to the Indian Combine it will not be a great difficulty for them to bring some technical experts and the required high grade machinery from foreign countries to attain the high degree of efficiency that can be expected of any foreign concern in the world.

BOYCOTT OF CORPORATION ELECTIONS

Calcutta Muslims' Decision

CALCUTTA, March 22.

A largely attended meeting of the Calcutta Muslims was held this evening in the Calcutta Maidan, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca presiding, to ventilate the Muslims' grievances in connection with the City Corporation affairs. Small processions of Muslims carrying posters and shouting "boycott corporation elections" were taken out from different parts of the city terminating at the meeting place.

The meeting condemned the conduct of those Muslims who were declared elected to the Corporation and who "deliberately flouted the will of the entire commodity" by not resigning their seats; resented the attitude of indifference on the part of Muslim members in the Bengal Legislative Council in this connection, and demanded of them that the interests of Muslims should be properly safeguarded. The meeting also reiterated the decision to boycott the ensuing Corporation election and not to accept Government nomination or appointment or seek election as Aldermen of the Corporation until the Muslim grievances were redressed.

A. K. Fazlul Huq, M.L.A. the outgoing Mayor who had already resigned who was to preside, in the course of a speech read by the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca said the members of the Bengal Government were unaffected and unmoved and even the Muslim members of the Cabinet seem to have been treating all their (Muslim) agitation with utmost indifference. This was the state of things which the Muslims could not possibly tolerate if they desired to exist as a self-respecting community in this country.—A.P.

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DATTA MAKARDHWAJ VATI NO. 3:— Best tonic for wealthy people. Lack of retention is a painful disease in men. People often use wrong kinds of medicines to cure it. This medicine is an aphrodisiac, tonic as well as remover of lack of retention. It contains no injurious drug. Price Rs. 8|- for 16 pills, sample Re. 1|- for 2 pills. A cheaper medicine for the same purpose is Aksir No. 12 Its. Price is Rs. 3|- for 60 pills sample 20 pills 1|-.

AKSIR NO. 16:— An all round constitutional tonic, rejuvenates the entire system, vitalises the heart, brain, liver, kidneys, etc. It cures polyuria, and stops phosphates, urates, etc., passing with urine. The best for extremely hot temperaments. Price Rs. 4|- for 32 pills; Rs. 2|- for 16 pills. Those who can not buy this can send for Aksir No. 34(a). Its price for 32 pills is Rs. 2|- and sample -|8|- for 8 pills.

AKSIR NO. 49:— It is a tonic producing natural retentive power. Its strengthening effect is generally felt after 6 hours. Price Rs. 7|- for 32 pills sample 4 pills Re. 1|-.

GULDANA:— This is in powder form. It is given to those who suffer from complaints accompanied with constipation. It removes constipation and cures Spermatorrhoea. Price Re. 1|- for 15 tolas.

AKSIR NO. 26, GOLD BHASMA:— Tones up the whole system brain and heart and is also a tonic, Price list quality Rs. 80|- per tola, 1 masha Rs. 7|- Second quality Rs. 40|- per tola, (25 per cent. concession will be allowed on 1st quality and 10 per cent. on II quality).

AKSIR NO. 39:— This Tonic is for the debilitated and worn-out body. It builds the muscles, strengthens the brain, removes headache, giddiness, dullness of sight, weakness of memory caused by nervous exhaustion and wastage of bodily fluid and cures these diseases too if they are present. Price Rs. 2|- for 20 tolas, sample as -|8|-.

AKSIR NO. 45:— When the feebleness comes just before or after commencing, this medicine has a good effect. Price is Re. 1|-.

AKSIR NO. 53(a):— Prepared only from herbs, produces natural retention and imparts vigour. Dose 1 to 2 pills. Price Rs. 2|- for 40 pills sample -|8|-.

AKSIR NO. 12:— Those suffering from Prematurity will find this a unique curative. Like other medicines it does not affect the potency, but along with increases it. Price Rs. 3|- for 60 pills; sample 20 pills Re. 1.

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TILA NO. 14:— There is hardly any Tila which possesses the magic qualities of our No. 14. It blows the spirit of life into weakened and impaired tissues and muscles and gives sufficient strength and vigour to them. Price Rs. 6|- sample Rs. 3|-.

Manager: AMRITDHARA PHARMACY, NO. 6, LAHORE.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

As the result of a gambling raid conducted by the Dongri Police, thirteen persons were arrested.

One of the accused was allowed bail, and the remaining twelve were ordered to be remanded into police custody till 2nd April by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court dismissed the appeal filed by Hari Govind Kahad against the decision of the sessions Judge of Nasik who confirmed the sentence of Rs. 40 fine passed on him by the Second Class Magistrate, Sinar.

The appellant was a defence witness in a case of housebreaking going on before the Second Class Magistrate, Sinar.

In applying for a remand of the accused, Eruch Pallonji Kapadia and Bomanji Ardeshir, it was stated that when Mr. Minocher R. Pandye, the complainant, was walking along Hornby Road on Saturday, the accused persons accosted him and requested to be given money to have a cup of tea.

Mr. Pandye was not inclined to accede to their persistent demands and was about to walk away when the men fell upon him and belaboured him with their fists.

One of them thrust his hands into the complainant's pockets and removed a purse containing about Rs. 10. The men then ran away leaving their victim helpless on the pavement.

On a complaint lodged with the Police, one of the accused was found late at night at Falkland Road and taken into custody. The other man was traced to a building in Ballard Estate and apprehended.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody for a fortnight to enable the Police to make inquiries.

Sher Afzal Mursal and Sikandar Janbuz were arrested yesterday by the Dongri Police, charged under Section 307-114 I.P.C.

Some Muslims were engaged on Sunday evening in erecting a 'sabil' (a small square structure where water pots are kept for public use) at Siddi Mohulla in Dongri, in connection with the Muhurram festival which commences on Tuesday. Sher Afzal, a Pathan, is said to have carried a cot near the 'Sabil' and banged it on the ground several times with force in order to get rid of bugs.

The 'Sabil'-makers appear to have been annoyed at this and remonstrated with the Pathan. A quarrel ensued and the Pathan is alleged to have drawn a knife and stabbed four men. Shikander, another Pathan, is alleged to have joined Sher Afzal and attacked with a stick the crowd that had by then collected.

The crowd swelled and managed to overpower the two Pathans who then came in for some rough handling. The Dongri police took the two Pathans in custody and took the injured persons to the J. J. Hospital. Three men who had received knife wounds were detained while the others were treated and allowed to go home.

An alleged murderer, who has been succesfully evading arrest since August 1931 was taken unawares on Sunday and taken into custody by the City Police.

The accused Samail Hassan has been wanted by the Police for the past five years or more for the murder of one Ghmia on August 7, 1931, at Quetta.

It is alleged that after perpetrating the dastardly deed the accused fired upon a passing train. Every effort to trace the absconding man had hitherto failed.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate remanded the accused in police custody pending further instructions from Quetta.

The Bombay C.I.D. have instituted a net-work of inquiries at Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi and other places to get further details in a sensational cheating case, in which Bhatkal Ramarao, alias Bhasker Ramarao, is the accused.

A reply received to-day by the Bombay C.I.D. from the Bikaner Police reveals that the two directors whom the accused mentioned were not known there.

The accused is now an in-patient in the Police Hospital, and the Police applied for a further remand for fourteen days to-day before the Girgaum Presidency Magistrate. The application was granted.

Three boys were walking together along Walkeshwar Road at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday last, when one of them Hari Ganoo aged 16, was knocked down by a motor car No. W.-9509 driven by Dhondoo Baloo Kumbhar.

At the inquest held to-day on the body of the deceased Ganpat Mahadoo and Dashrath Narayan gave evidence.

In weighing the evidence before them, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of "death from fracture of skull due to having been knocked down by motor car No. W-9509, driven by Dhondu Baloo Kumbhar in a rash manner." The Jury further recommended his prosecution under Section 304-A, I.P.C.

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AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K 188.

CONGRESS AND FUTURE OF BURMA

Leaders' Views On Move For Delinking

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Associated Press understands that the question of the future of Congress organisation in Burma is engaging the attention of Congress leaders, as with the separation of Burma under the new Government of India Act, the separatist tendency has become more manifest even under the Congress constitution. Though this question has been incidentally discussed very often no definite decision is likely to be taken for sometime longer as the move for the delinking of Burma from the constitution of the Indian National Congress must come from Burma in a specific form. This afternoon's meeting of the Congress Working Committee lasted till the conch shell blew for prayers, to which Gandhiji, after a short stroll came punctually to the second. He had a few minutes before he gave interviews to the Commander King Hall of London Institute of International Affairs and Mr. F. E. James and Mrs. James.

Dr. Khare who examined Gandhiji earlier this afternoon told the Associated Press that he was undoubtedly making progress but must still be very careful not to strain himself with public work. The chances of Gandhiji's attending the Lucknow session of the Congress are becoming thus remoter.

The Sub-Committee which has been considering the changes deemed necessary in the Congress Constitution as decided at Bombay has not completed their labours as every clause is being subjected to scrutiny in the light of suggestions received from the Provincial bodies.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Lusitanians "B" Defeat Indo-Portuguese Assn.

A keen and fast game was witnessed in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament when the Lusitanians "B" eliminated the Indo-Portuguese Association by 3 goals to 2 on Monday. In the first period the Portuguese did most of the attacking, Furtado finding the net off a long corner. The Lusitanians obtained the equaliser through the agility of A. Braganza who darted into the goal to put the finishing touch to a shot intercepted by Durham which however he failed to clear in time. The pace had been so fast that both sides were glad when half time arrived.

Peters gave the Portuguese the lead soon after the interval from a cleverly executed angle shot. This advantage was of short duration because Rosario equalised for the Lusitanians. The latter then pulled the game round in their favour, Pais scoring the winning goal off a short corner. Strange to say the Lusitanian inside left had a clear shot, not a man in the Portuguese defence rushing at him when he received the ball. Full time arrived with the result in favour of the Lusitanians by 3 goals to 2.

RESULT.

LUSITANIANS "B" ..... 3 goals.
INDO-PORTUGUESE ASSN. 2 goals

N. W. RAILWAY LIKELY TO COME

It is understood that the North-Western Railway team are anxious to participate in the Aga Khan Tournament. If the committee can accommodate this famous side, Bombay will be very grateful. The crack local teams should welcome the advent of the railwaymen, who are the cock of the north.

The Teams were:

LUSITANIANS "B"

J. Rocha: L. D'Souza and M. Dias; M. Almeida, J. C. Ferrao, and Joseph Pinto; S. Pinto, A. Braganza, R. Alvares, J. Pais and F. Rosario.

INDO-PORTUGUESE ASSN.

M. Durham, J. C. Rocha and E. Rego; E. Furtado, A. W. Abraham and M. Mellocastro; J. Pereira, O. D'Lima, C. Peters, B. Coutts and L. Miranda.

Umpires:—Messrs. Hibbert H. S. Lynn.

To-day's Match 5-30 p.m.
Kirkee United vs. Armed Police.

CHARITY CONCERT

The authorities of the City Homeopathic Medical College held a concert of classical music at the Damodar Thackersey Hall at Parel in its aid given by Professor Krishnarao Tendulkar of Shrikrishna Sangit Vidyalaya, assisted by Prof. Pralhad Ganoo and some of the egirl students of this institution under the presidentship of Dr. A. C. Das, M.D. (U.S.A.)

During the interval the President explained to the audience the benefits and scientific aspects of Homeopathy and dwelt at length on the necessity of well-organised and uptodate colleges to impart true Homeopathic knowledge to the coming generation and tactfully pointed out that such organised institutions alone could best fight quackery.

Then the Chairman of the College, Dr. M. C. Bilpodiwalla, M.B. B.S., explained that this college aims at true Homeopathic training and so its first rule prohibits postal training. Secondly the institution has a graduated course extending over three years and though the college was established in 1932, yet nobody has been awarded any diploma up to now. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the college would receive the generous support of the public which it richly deserves.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings were concluded.

Athletic Sports At Pupils Own School

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

The Camp Building at the Ghodbunder Road Vile Parle was bustling with activity yesterday evening when the students of the Pupils Own School held their sports. Amongst the items of attraction were the balancing feats of pyramids, the lathis drill, the ligim drill, the march of the torch bearers etc. Mr. Nagindas, the drill teacher kept the audience spell bound when he allowed a motor car to pass over his body. This feat of his was very much appreciated.

It will be recalled that the school has recently been affiliated to the University of Bombay. I understand that its indefatigable principal Mr. Jehangir Vakil is trying his level best to make the already popular school more attractive by introducing new elements of closer contacts with the guardians and well wishers of the Institution. And if he finds a suitable building near the Ghodbunder Road, in a central position, he is prepared to shift the institution for the convenience of his wards and for closer co-operation from the guardians.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.62m.), GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29m.)

7-30 p.m.: Big Ben. The Birmingham Theatre Royal Orchestra; conductor, Sheridan Gordon. Relayed from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham.

8-0 p.m.: Talk: "Foreign Affairs," by Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I., LL.D.

8-15 p.m.: Musical Interlude.

8-20 p.m.: The Norris Stanley Sextet.

9-5 p.m.: "Young Ideas". A programme for anybody and everybody with young ideas.

9-35 p.m.: A Recital by Cedric Sharpe (Violoncello). Romance (Rubeinstein, arr. Sharpe). Harlequin Columbine (Woodworth, arr. Sharpe). Souvenir de Capri (Becce). Chanson de matin (Elgar). An Irish Love-song (Trad., arr. Sharpe). Serenade espagnole (Glazounov.) Valse Capricieuse (Sharpe).

Greenwich Time Signal At 10-0 P.M.

10-0 p.m.: The News.
10-15 p.m.: Light Songs.
10-30 p.m.: Close Down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
VUB 31.36 metres, 9565 kc|s.

12 Noon: Selection of Indian music.

1 p.m.: Available Market Rates.

EUROPEAN LUNCH-HOUR SELECTIONS.

2 p.m.: Relay from Rotary Club (if available).

5-30 p.m.: Relay of music from Capitol Cinema.

6-30 p.m.: Miss Angurbala, Miss Indubala in recorded hits.

7-15 p.m.: Commercial News.

7-30 p.m.: Chopin recital.

8 p.m.: "Letter by Aairmail." Evelyn Russel, London.

8-10 p.m.: Dance music.

8-50 p.m.: "Believe it or not," Arthur Silas.

9-05 p.m.: News in English.

9-20 p.m.: News in Hindi.

9-30 p.m.: Mrs. Shrimatibai Narwekar. SB from "With Sarangi Harmonium and Tabla.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

12-36 p.m.: A Studio Programme by Messrs. Taylor's SB Gramophone Saloon. Featuring a recital of the latest "Parlophone" Records.

Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m.: Talk by Kamal Bose. "Queer Customs of Uncivilised People."

2-06 p.m.: Musical Selections recorded.

2-36 p.m.: Talk by Bishnu Sarma—"Those who have made history."

5-36 p.m: Talk by Mejdidi. (a) Letters and riddles. (b) How to make an aquarium. (Reptd.). (c) Patagonia and its people.

6-36 p.m.: Music training for beginners by P.K. Mullick.

7-06 p.m.: Vocal music Bengali. Girin Chakravarty.

7-21 p.m.: Provabaty Datta.

7-36 p.m.: Shibabrata Bose.

7-51 p.m.: News Bulletin in English. SB.

8-06 p.m.: "The Journey's End." SB.

Composed by Nareshwar Bhattacharya. Music by Amba Lall in collaboration with Sailesh Datta Gupta. Produced by Suresh Chakravarty, B.L.

8-51 p.m.: Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin. Market prices, jute and Gunny closing rates (in Bengali). SB.

9-06 p.m.: A Chamber Concert from the Studio. SB. Arranged and directed by M. Phil. Sandre, Mus. Doc. (Principal, The Calcutta School of Music).

10-06 p.m.: Weather report, 2nd News Bulletin, Market prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in English). SB.

10-21 p.m.: Dance Music—(recorded) from the Studio. SB.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

1 p.m.: Organ, Viola and Tabla.

1-10 p.m.: Brindar Singh Rawat of Simla. Bhajans and Ghazal.

1-50 p.m.: Sitar. Asawari.

2 p.m.: Brindar Singh Rawat. Ghazals.

2-15 p.m.: Mohtarama Anjuman Ara Begum. Larkian aur Samaj.

6 p.m.: Harmonium, Sarod and Tabla.

6-10 p.m.: Pandit Brij Bhushan. Shurpads.

6-30 p.m.: Lacchi Ram. Khayal Malgunj.

6-45 p.m.: Dilruba. Bahgesri.

6-55 p.m.: Pandit Brij Bhushan. Bhajans.

7-15 p.m.: Lachhi Ram. Hori. "Jina Daro Rang Mano Girdhari."

7-30 p.m.: A Short Story.—Mr. Shahid Ahmad of the "Saqi."

7-45 p.m.: Pandit Brij Bhushan. Ghazals.

8-05 p.m.: Lachhi Ram. Thumri. "Piya Bin Guzar Gai Rain."

8-20 p.m.: Pandit Brij Bhushan. Ghazal.

8-30 p.m.: Mukerji. Violin.

8-35 p.m.: Lachhi Ram. Pahari Geet and Ghazals.

9-15 p.m.: News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m.: Time Signal. News in English.

9-45 p.m.: Buried Treasure by Mr. G.T. Tait.

10 p.m.: A recital from St. James' Church.

B. P. C. C. AND JINNAH HALL

Terms Of Grant Of Land To Memorial Committee

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

That the following resolution dated 4th February, 1927, passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, is being published for the information of the public:

"Resolved that this Committee do grant as a gift to the Swaraj Sabha a piece of land on the east of the Main Building, admeasuring about 4x thousand seven hundred square feet as shown on the plan submitted by Mr. Valkunthrai A. Desai, for the purposes of building the Jinnah People's Hall, on the following terms:

That the Managing Committee of the Jinnah People's Memorial Hall shall consist of three—one nominated by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; one by the Swaraj Sabha and one by the Jinnah People's Memorial Hall Committee.

The members of the Managing Committee shall also be the holders of the property, in whose names the property shall be vested, for the purposes of registration, as well as Municipal and all other matters.

In the event of the death or retirement of any member of the Managing Committee, the Institution he represented shall nominate another in place of that person.

That the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee shall be allowed free use of the Hall for all meetings convened under its auspices or jointly with any other association or associations, paying only the charges of the actual electric power consumed. It shall, however, make good any damages such as breakages of chairs and other furniture which may occur during such meetings.

That the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee shall have preference over all other applicants for the use of the Hall.

That the Hall shall be open for social, religious and all other gatherings and shall also be open to all shades of political opinions.

That the Committee shall place a tablet commemorating the free gift of land by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee."

Ten Years For Dacoity And Conspiracy

DINAJPORE, March 23.

The special tribunal to-day convicted a Bengali named Narendra Ghosh on charges of conspiracy and dacoity and sentenced him to transportation for ten years. Ghosh was described by the Crown as the leader of a band of young men whose object was to enlist recruits and collect arms and ammunition in order to subvert the Government and drive the British out of the country.

The accused was alleged to have taken a leading part in a dacoity at Bolla where he acted as the gunman. He had been absconding since the commission of the crime in 1932, but was arrested in Pabna district in August last year. He was identified by the men whose house was raided.—A. P.

Daring Dacoity In Surat Village

SURAT, March 23.

A daring armed dacoity was committed last Saturday night at Vanz village, a few miles from Surat.

Some ten to fifteen robbers armed with guns and daggers assaulted a wealthy landlord by name Jivan Kapurji and his cook and after firing a few shots escaped with booty worth about Rs. 15,000.

Both the injured have been removed to the hospital. Police are investigating.—A. P.

The S.D.O. Munshiganj, has fixed March 29 to be the Water Hyacinth Day in this Sub-Division for simultaneous destruction of the pest in all places.

The man-handling beauty of Bordertown tries her talent on a new kind of man!
BETTE DAVIS
"The Girl From 10th Avenue"
With IAN HUNTER COLIN CLIVE and ALISON SKIPWORTH

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-MORROW.

Pots, Pans or Paintwork—
it makes no difference to VIM

DOOR: "I feel as though I'll never be clean again. My paintwork's filthy!"
KETTLE: "I'm stained and dirty, too—but wait for the next picture, when Vim's through with us."
DOOR: "Look—I'm like new again! Mr. Vim certainly knows how to clean."
KETTLE: "What about me? Not a spot or a scratch!"
Just shake a little Vim on to a damp cloth, and rub—that's all! Vim cleans all surfaces without damage; no hard work, no trouble. Get a canister of Vim to-day!
Vim cleans pots and pans, tiles, enamelware, woodwork, cutlery, glassware.
VIM

Be sure you get genuine VIM

V X 328-50 MADE FOR LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

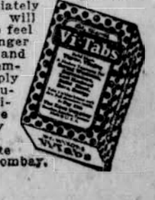
Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.



City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 1, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 29, 1354
Parsi: Meher 20, 1305
Hightide: 0-16 12-1s
Lowtide: 6-25 18-47
Sunrise: 6h 39m
Sunset: 6h 51m.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, annual general meeting, Committee Room, Civil Secretariat, 6-0 p.m. Lady Brabourne presiding.

Wednesday, March 25.

Red Cross Annual Meeting to be held at Government House, 12 noon.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Thursday, March 26.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council: Bridge and Mahjong Drive in aid of the Umerkhadi Rescue Home, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 10-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Comorin' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Belgium Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Comorin' with the mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 1-0 p.m. on the 22nd idem and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Friday the 27th instant.

The 'Comorin' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 a.m. the same day.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

THE CAPITOL—On the stage Ragini Devi and her Company in Indian Dances at 6-30 p.m. On the screen "Angkor" at 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devdas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Music Is Magic". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Informal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Ultimatum" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA— "Dharmatma" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON— "Maid of the Mountain" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"She Couldn't Take It" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bonnie Scotland" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Come Out of the Pantry" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Desirable" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Three Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart" Time as usual.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

LOKUR—Mrs. Sumatibai Lokur, wife of Mr. B. N. Lokur, Advocate, Bombay, of eclamptia, on 21st March, 5-0 a.m. aged 22½ years. Deeply mourned.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Morioka Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd March and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 26th March.

S. S. 'Toyama Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 19th March and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th April.

NEW M. L. C.

Mr. Kavasji Burjorji Vakil has been nominated an additional member of the Bombay Council.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LAL BAUG

Under the auspices of the Bekar Kamkari Sangh, a public meeting will be held at the Lal Baug Maidan today (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

'TILVAN TELI SAMAJONNATI MANDAL

The opening ceremony of the Mandal will be performed at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Chira Bazar, Kolbhat Lane Maidan, when Mr. Appaji Kondaji Khalde will preside.

THE Capitol From to-day Daily at 6-30 p. m. only!

INDIAN DANCES ON THE STAGE!

RAGINI DEVI

and her company of 14 INDIAN DANCERS AND MUSICIANS

WITH GOPINATH

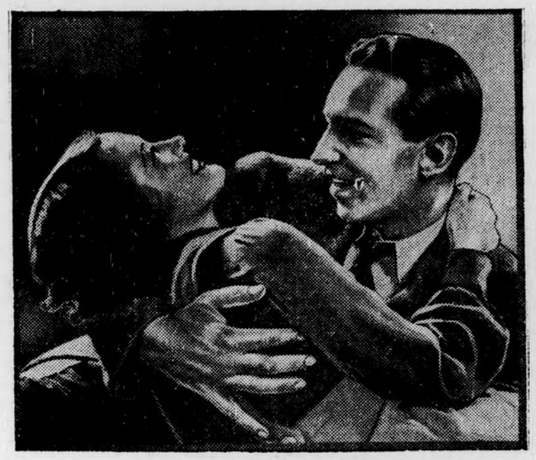
IN TRADITIONAL INDIAN DANCES!

FIRST PROGRAMME

includes

Parvati's Lasya Dance—Udayanam and Hamsa
Shiva's Ananda Tandava—Hunter's Dance
Garuda—Radha Krishna—Musti Yuddha
Prices:—Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.

AT 10 P. M. "ANGKOR" 1001 WILD ANIMAL THRILLS



CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT PATHE

Pathe Cinema will be showing from to-day "ONE WAY TICKET" featuring Lloyd Nolan and Peggy Conklin.. The story is based on a Novel written by the daughter of a prison Warden (Ethel Turner) and portrays actual facts. Lloyd Nolan who is well-known in gangster films gets his first starring opportunity and acquits himself creditably. The story depicts how Nolan is sent to jail for stealing his own money from a crooked Banker, how he escapes and eventually gives himself up in order to make a fresh start. The picture is full of dramatic as well as comedy situations.

Srimati Ragini Devi as "Laxmi", the dance prelude with which she will open her programme at the Capitol this evening.

RAGINI DEVI At The Capitol

Srimati Ragini Devi, the gifted dancer, will give four special performances of traditional Indian dances with her new company of fourteen artistes at the Capitol Theatre, Bombay from March 24th to 27th at 6-30 p.m. daily.

She will be partnered by Sri Gopinath, the Kathakali dancer, who made his initial appearance with her in Bombay more than two years ago. New-comers to the group include two colleagues of Gopinath, Jayashankar and Achutan, experts in traditional "Abhinaya" and dance, and Rashida Begum, a young girl from Bangalore.

The programmes of dances offer a greater variety in style, and theme. Notable dances include a Shiva-Parvati Dance Drama, the story of which centres around the burning of Kama, Lord of Passion, and the subsequent romance of Shiva and Parvati. The story is enhanced by the "Lasya Shringar" Dance of Ragini, the "Ananda Tandava" of Gopinath and the "Aikya Nrittam" or Dance of Union, a duet which forms the climax of this dance-poem.

The new dances of Ragini Devi and Gopinath include a "Lakshmi--Narayan" ritual dance with plastic themes from Kathawali, and a lyric episode from Radha-Krishna.

Ragini Devi's solo dances will include "Nrityabhinaya" compositions from the classics, South Indian temple lances, and such popular Hindustani themes as "Marwari", "Kite dance."

Gopinath will be seen in his original "Hunter's Dance" and the "Garuda" Dance both of which were given in his first Bombay performances in 1933.

A feature of their second programme will be the "Sita Apaharana" from the Ramayana in which Rama, Sita, Lakshman and Ravana are notable characters.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR GOANS

The Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee have started a free employment bureau for the benefit of unemployed Goans of all occupations and professions. Those desirous of enrolling themselves should apply immediately on printed forms available at the Committee's Office, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujarati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 19, 20, 21 and 22.

SANKAT NIVARAK MANDAL

On behalf of the above Mandal, the opening ceremony of "Mazgaon free reading room" will be performed at Velji Lakhamsi Nappu Chawl, Mazgaon Road, near Tram Bridge to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 a.m. under the presidentship of Dr. V. R. Bhoosarath.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

The President of the Committee writes:—

The annual general meeting of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee was held at Parel Poibavdi on Sunday last. The following members for the Council of Management were elected for the current year.

Sjts. S. B. Mhadeshwar, L. V. Kondaye, V. D. Warang, Madan Shetty, D. J. Athalye, C. K. Narayanswami, V. B. Karnik, G. A. Todankar, S. D. Patil, D. B. Karnik, D. D. Wadia, R. A. Mhatre, M. N. Karnik, S. T. Palaw and Mrs. Lilawatibai L. Kondaye.

BOMBAY QUETTA 'QUAKE RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

BEKAR KAMGAR SANGH

The annual meeting of the General Body of the Bekar Kamkari Sangh to elect the new officers for the next year will be held at the office of the Sangh (Bhiwandiwalla Building, Kalachouki Naka) to-day (Tuesday) at 10-0 a.m. (S.T.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a lecture on "Spiritual basis of Social Service" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon. Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay visited the Acworth Lepers Home and the Beggars Home at Matunga on Monday.

The Hon'ble Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hayburn lunched at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual Meeting of the Childrens' Aid Society at the Town Hall on Monday.

PADVA GATHERING OF SWADESHI MILLS

Under the auspices of the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Institute, the workers of the Swadeshi Mills will celebrate a Padva Gathering to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Hall Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, when Mr. B. H. Bilpodiwalla the Asstt. Manager of Swadeshi Mills will preside and Principal V. K. Joshi of Chabildas High School, Dadar, will speak on the importance of the day.

THE MAHARAJA OF PALITANA Visits The School Of Art

His Highness the Maharaja of Palitana paid a visit to the Sir J. J. School of Art on Monday, accompanied by his suite and a numerous party. His Highness was received by Mr. Gladstone Solomon Director of the School of Art and conducted round the different sections of the School.

The visitors were particularly interested in the Class of Mural Painting, and the Decorative Painting, Modelling and carving which is now being done in the School of Art, and expressed their keen appreciation of the work executed by the students.

Seth Chotalal Kilachand Congratulated

Glowing tributes were paid by several speakers to "Rajya Mitra" Sheth Chotalal Kilachand, ex-President of the Seeds Traders' Association, at a meeting at Madhav Baug, on Monday evening, held to congratulate him on the conferment upon him of the title of "Rajya Mitra" by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, and to present him with an address. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided.

Sheth Ratilal Mulji Gandhi and others made speeches eulogising the qualities of head and heart of Sheth Chotalal Kilachand, and his services to the Grain and Seeds Merchants' Association.

S. Kanara Institute's Physical Culture Display

The South Kanara Physical Culture Institute of Bombay under Prof. Sheshappa, held a gymnastic exhibition at 6 p.m. on Monday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Sheth Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji presided.

From the physical demonstrations, which were both attractive and instructive, the Institute can rightly be said to rank as one of the most prominent organisations of its kind, and Prof. Seshappa is to be complimented on his excellent turnout.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Joint Honorary Secretary, Girgaum District Congress Committee, writes:—

The following form the new Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee:—

Smt. Perinben Captain, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. M. R. Masani, Miss Najuben Dastur, Smt. Sanjivani R. Prabhu, Smt. Sitabai Padbidri, Smt. Sulochana Padbidri, Smt. Gajraben Desai, Smt. Shivlaxmi Dhupelia, Miss Kamakoti Natarajan, Sjt. P. R. Lele, Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, Sjt. Ramdas Pratap, Sjt. Harilal Mahimtura, Sjt. K. B. Bharucha, Sjt. R. M. Desai, Sjt. S. V. Sovani, Sjt. R. K. Hardikar, Sjt. M. D. Dandekar, Sjt. R. D. Barve, Sjt. S. W. Munge, Dr. Hariram Mohandas, Sjt. S. M. Gandhi, Sjt. Manek M. Gandhi, Sjt. M. R. Chokhawala, Sjt. Ratilal Shah, Sjt. K. D. Merchant and Sjt. A. V. Choudhari

UNION BANK SECRETARY HONOURED

An address of appreciation was presented to Mr. B. M. Bhargava, Hony. Presidency Magistrate and Secretary of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., on Saturday last by the Hindustani Residents' Association of Bombay at Blavatsky Lodge, Mr. Indaranarayan Brijmohanlal, Judge, Small Causes Court, and President of the Association presiding.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Chaotic Conditions

No one can say that the cinema industry, which has flourished most in Bombay, is a small industry. And no one can deny that more than any other industry, except the newspaper, the cinema industry has to keep an eye on the needs and the demands of the public. Unfortunately, however, in this industry, which occupies already a premier position in several countries, the conditions of employment seem to be deplorable as far as enquiries show. In many a studio there is no question of long leave. There is neither the question of a privilege leave in many of the picture-producing concerns, and employees have to go on leave with loss of pay. It is not uncommon that some concerns disappear with a rapidity with which they appear. The formation of a company of this character, its producing activity and its vanishing are as melodramatic as any screen-thriller. This is only the business side of the question. It is also true in certain cases that they are easily the victims of unscrupulous money-lending racket. A producer gets a sort of brain-wave, and gathers a handful of persons for his cast. He runs to a moneylender usually from up-country, who has too much on hand than he knows what to do with, and he agrees to lend it on what might be mildly described as "shocking" terms. The producer is momentarily taken aback. But romantic visions of crowded houses, continuous running for weeks, star-dom for the cast and reputation for himself, loud applause inside the theatres, heavy booking for all parts of the country, send him soaring away into ordinarily unattainable heights. And in the end he succumbs to the temptation of borrowing money at any rate. After that the picture meets with unexpected obstacles such as severe censoring and, if it proves a success, the producer escapes with a close shave, and if it fails he goes down into oblivion, and comes up again in law courts.

Wanted Enquiry

In such conditions, the conditions of employment are bound to be worse than chaotic, if one could visualise such a position. And no industry could ever progress if it is to be reared up on these lines. The Labour Department would certainly do a public service for which it is maintained with one Commissioner and three Assistant Commissioners at the head if it can undertake an enquiry into the conditions of employment in this industry.

It would be also in the fitness of things that the Industries Department, too, should take stock of the industry in its entirety. Nowadays it has become a fashion to take refuge under the plea of the approach of the new constitution, for effecting any liberal modifications in any field of public activity. If the approach of the new constitution was exploited against a good cause, it was certainly in the case of the Shop Assistants' Bill. But as far as one can see, one cannot say that the activities of the Industries Department would be in any way affected by the inauguration of the new Constitution. The Industries Department, at least, one can reasonably believe, should carry on its work, irrespective of political and constitutional modifications and adjustments, which do not in any way react on its existence or activity. The Department must contribute what it could to the development of this industry in the province and a comprehensive survey of the present state of the industry will be a valuable guide and a timely warning to those who have not infrequently tried to stake their all, on such an uncertain and fickle commodity as the screen taste of a public.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Some time back I wrote about the primary Education problem in places like Parle and Andheri. Well now I am given to understand the Bombay Suburban District Primary English Schools Association are to hold an Educational week which is to commence on March 24 at Gazdar Hall, Andheri under the presidentship of Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay District will deliver the inaugural address and a talk on 'Visual Training' is to be given by Mr. Bhatt, Principal of the Andheri High School.

The Association has arranged a series of lectures, demonstrations and displays.

"MARITANA"

Well, what do you think this is? Come on get thinking. . . remember what I told you about a fortnight ago.

On the 25th of April the biggest hit of Carl Rosa's opera company is to be staged by the Guild of the Little Flower and some well-known Santa Cruz Artistes at St. Andrews High School Hall.

A wonder play, so I am told, and it is going to be a show for both the young and old.

It is in aid of a new chapel building fund.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1936

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowner's Association, Sir Joseph Kay, Chairman of the Association, observed that the textile industry in 1935 passed through another wave of depression and most mills showed little or no profit on the year's working. He attributed this fact to over-production in certain kinds of cloth. And he recommends caution before any further expansion is undertaken, fixing a minimum price for certain standard cloths, and the development of the markets overseas. We do not think he has exhausted the causes responsible for the depression, which persists in spite of a fair amount of tariff protection, the Swadeshi movement, and comparative industrial peace. There are various defects in the management of many mills in Bombay, the Managing Agency system being only one of them, and unless these are removed, the position of the Bombay mill industry will not be quite satisfactory. Moreover, though the industry derives much benefit from the Swadeshi movement, the millowners have sadly failed to do their duty by the movement, either by financing it or otherwise. As for developing the markets overseas, Lancashire, it will be remembered, promised under the Mody-Lees Pact, to help India in extending her markets in the Dominions. But we doubt if it has done anything at all in this direction.

The Ottawa Octopus

In the course of his speech Sir Joseph quoted certain figures about the textile industry which need to be carefully considered. He estimated India's consumption of cotton piecegoods including handloom productions in 1935-36 at 6,300 million yards and pointed out that we are importing over 1,000 million yards of cotton piecegoods. And considering that the price of Indian-made cloth is lower than it has been in the last twenty years, in spite of protection and quota agreements, he justly foresees a still further expansion of the Indian industry. We go further and say confidently that ere long we can, as indeed we ought to, make India quite self-sufficient in respect of her cloth requirements. The chief hindrance in the way is preference to Lancashire, and, unfortunately, the Bombay millowners do not object to it. Indeed, by endorsing the Mody-Lees Pact they have made themselves largely responsible for it and the consequent injury to Indian interests. The Government are now emboldened to extend the principle of British preference whenever possible. Thus the Tariff Board having recommended that till India produces her own staple fibre, the imported fibre should be either duty free or pay a low duty, Government have just proposed to lower the existing 25 per cent. duty on staple fibre to 5 per cent on imports from Britain and 15 per cent on those from other foreign countries. As the prices will be determined by the higher duty, 15 per cent, the reduction for India is but slight but Britain gets a substantial special advantage. It is time, indeed, that the tentacles of the Ottawa Octopus were cut.

India Penalised

How very discriminating Government are in respect of protection may also be gathered from their attitude towards the worsted industry. We have seen how every opportunity is taken to extend the principle of British preference. On the other hand, it seems every possible pretext is found to refuse protection to Indian industries. The Tariff Board recommended substantial protection to the Indian worsted industry. But Government ignored its recommendations mainly on the ground that its raw material had to be imported from abroad. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chairman of the Millowner's Association, pointed out that the Association regarded such a decision as "most unjust" and that it created a "dangerous precedent" since, "carried to its logical conclusion, India would be prevented from developing industries unless the raw materials for those industries were available in the country." "In no other country in the world," he observed, "is industrial development penalised in this manner." It will be well for the Bombay millowners to realise why India alone is penalised in this manner by her own Government.

Nazi "Election" List

The list of candidates selected by the Nazi Party for the election farce which is to be gone through on March 30 contains a few surprises. The first is the inclusion of Herr Hugenbeck, the leader of German Nationalists who helped Hitler to gain power and was then sent into the wilderness or—who knows?—even worse. That he has been brought out again means probably that he has been sufficiently Nazified to be deemed useful, especially in view of the internal economic crisis. The second surprise is the exclusion of Baron von Neurath and Dr. Schacht. Schacht's opposition to many aspects of Nazi madness are well known. It appears that both Hitler and the German financier have now had enough of each other. As to Neurath, his exclusion might well mean that he was not in favour of the latest German adventure. If that is so, then it also means that Hitler has no intention of modifying his attitude and that having gone "my way at home without compromise", he is encouraged to want "to do the same in foreign matters."

Fulsome Flattery

A series of visits by high Government officials to the Aligarh Muslim University, which has been the distinctive feature of Dr. Ziauddin's regime, triumphantly culminated on Sunday when the Nizam as the Chancellor of the University conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on the Viceroy. The address to Lord Willingdon was, not unexpectedly, couched in the language of the Court Poet and, of course, referred to "the tact, caution and courage" of the Viceroy, who "guided India through the period of gloom into the bright era of the new constitution which had earned the gratitude of all thoughtful Indians." Fulsome flattery recognises no accepted standards and observes no moral rules. Dr. Ziauddin and his colleagues deserve thanks that they did not commit a worse outrage on thought and thinking. Indeed, the authorities of Aligarh are entitled to congratulations. They did not sell truth cheap. For, 30,000 pieces of silver, even though liberally alloyed with baser metals, are a thousand times more valuable than the proverbial thirty.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

BY K. T. SHAH.

The meeting of the League Council, and of the Locarno Powers has not eased the situation created by Hitler's march into the Rhine; nor made war inevitable. Dramatic gestures may easily be staged in Nazi Germany to-day, asking if the German people would bury the hatchet; and answer could be got from a thousand throats that they would. But these histrionics would not deceive any one. On all substantial points, the Nazis are adamant. They would not refer the question of the legality of the Franco-Soviet pact,—their immediate bugbear,—to The Hague, because they allege there are political as well as juridical issues involved, and The Hague tribunal could not pronounce on political questions. Though France undertakes to drop the Pact if The Hague decision are against it, Germany would not take even the risk of a judicial investigation. And as for withdrawal of the troops from Rhineland, Hitler would not have sent them, had he only meant it as a "symbolical" occupation. They never meant it to be anything less than full military protection of an exposed, populous industrialised region of the "Reich"; and it is futile to expect them now to withdraw from the re-militarized zone. It would not have been worth breaking the Locarno system for a mere symbol.

The League Decision

The decision by the League Council that Germany had broken the Locarno Treaty has come as no surprise. But what would be the next steps the Council would adopt? Sanctions? While Italy is still sought in co-operation by France, "Sanctions" would be embarrassing to suggest, and difficult to apply. But even if they were completely feasible, would they really amount to an effective punishment to Germany? Would they really insure the endangered Franco-Belgian security? Would their very success prevent Germany from taking another step, which would make war utterly inevitable for France and her allies? It is impossible to consider the procedure of the League Council as anything more than an attempt to gain time, either by negotiations behind the scenes, or for making fuller preparations to guard the threatened regions. There seems to be a divergence between the British and the French view on the matter; but even the British cannot tolerate the German unilateral repudiation of engagements, with any hope that the Naval engagement with Britain would be observed for a day longer than it suits the Nazi book. This is a real menace to the peace of the world; and if the nations of Europe are not too involved in their own maze of secret alliances and understandings, there is no escape from another European war.

Italo-German Understanding

While the European situation remains the focus of world attention, the war in Abyssinia is utterly disregarded. The Italians continue their bombing from the air; and the Abyssinians continue to resist and to deny the stories of Italian successes of a week or two ago. The question of further "Sanctions" against Italy must needs be put into cold storage; and Ethiopia itself recognises this unfortunate development. In some European and American papers, there are stories of secret meetings between the "Fuhrer" and the Duce; and, perhaps, there may be secret understanding which would force Ethiopia to sign a peace, however, humiliating, which would satisfy Italy, and keep her on the side of the Western Allies. Russia is more outspoken, because Russia has the least to lose by a war in which the Nazis are entangled, and Europe involved, and capitalism endangered. Japan, too, might not be sorry for the distraction of European interest from her concerns and her advances. And even in the Far West of the United States, there must be excitement over the European situation,—except for those immediately concerned in the devastating floods reported to be affecting that couuntry. The American expenditure on "Social Service" and unemployment relief, despite the decisions of the Supreme Court, is bound to commend the Roosevelt candidature, which appears to be sure of another term at the White House, even if Borah is nominated as the Republican candidate,—an utterly unlikely contingency. And if Roosevelt returns to the White House for another four years, America's interest in world affairs would inevitably be much more direct and persistent.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA

A Few Constructive Suggestions

By A. N. DIXIT

As usual, this year's Railway Budget presented in the Legislative Assembly discloses a large deficit. A deficit has become a "hardy annual" now in this country and the depreciation fund is continuously being raided upon. This chronic state of unhealthy decay requires to be closely scrutinised.

The loss in income can be traced primarily to these causes:—

(1) Heavy and uneconomical freight charges for agricultural produces, which prevent moving of crops inland. No allowance has been made for the fall in prices and the consequent loss of bearing capacity for freights. On the contrary the Railways have in many cases increased the freights to prevent loss of income. This has further reduced the quantity of goods carried as a vicious circle has been started.

(2) The same applies to carriage of passengers. The Railways have failed to create the "travel habit". The third class passengers—the main source of railway revenue—receive so little comfort and facility that travelling is reduced to a minimum. On the score of economy to meet reduced earnings, trains are cancelled, the schedule of timings is inconvenient and the reduced train service leads to overcrowding and discomfort. Can any one honestly feel surprised at a fall in earnings? The railways are meant for the passengers and not the passengers for earning for the railways. The lack of latrines comfortable seats, waiting sheds, help and courtesy from subordinate staff, all tend to reduce travelling. No one travels unless he is forced to. This state of affairs cannot produce better earnings.

Also, concession tickets, week- and return tickets, stopping specials, etc., should be introduced on a large scale. Specially on stations near big centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Surat, this method should be introduced to create a "travel habit" in the people and enable moffusil residents to avail themselves of City amenities. Indirectly this will give a much desired fillip to Indian industries and cinema profession also.

Cut Down High Salaries

(3) A systematic and rational scaling down of departments and revision of salaries and grades—which were heavily inflated to meet the sudden increase in cost of almost all the essential things of life—cannot now be deferred. It is not understood on what principle the Government wants to apply lower emoluments to new entrants. An immediate and basic reduction is essential. Moreover many of the present drawers of fat salaries—specially the Upper Subordinate Officers — never dreamt of receiving the emoluments they now draw, when they entered the services twenty or twenty-five years back. There is therefore no question of breaking word with them. It goes without saying that persons drawing less than a thousand rupees a year should be left untouched, but a serious effort to curtail the top-heavy administration should be made. Nowhere in the whole wide world do we find such highly paid "celestials". Another source of reducing the salary bill is amalgamation and rapid Indianisation. There is no dearth of suitable foreign trained young Indians now. They also will accept a rate of payment more in line with the earning capacity of the Railways. By suitable amalgamation the number of senior and highly paid posts such as Agents, Chief Engineers, Deputy Managers, etc., can be saved. For employment, merit and efficiency should be the only test. Communal considerations must be dropped altogether, as otherwise inefficiency is bound to creep in.

Store Purchase Policy

The Railways should make it a point to encourage purchase and use of Indian materials. This will not only create a saving but by increasing trade and industry, directly benefit the Railways themselves. When suitable Indian materials are not available, cheapest world markets must be utilized, in national interests. England has lost its superiority as a manufacturing country, so ably held a generation back. Japan, Germany, Austria and Belgium manufacture equally good, reliable articles, at a very reduced cost. This of course presumes that the Railway Board is amenable to popular control through the Legislatures. The tragedy to-day is that in India we have "State Railways" but not "National".

The Railways, as the primary means of transportation, can play a leading part in the development of Indian trade and industries. In Germany the State Railways carry coal from the Ruhr Coal-fields to Hamburg at a nominal freight to help the coal industry. When will such a day dawn in India?

Rail-Road Co-ordination

Roads should not be looked upon as competitors of the Railways. If properly controlled, road development will encourage the free passage of goods and create a "travel habit" and thus feed the Railways.

The carriage of road materials is also an important factor. With the coming of motor-bus, the days of small isolated Branch Railways are gone and the Railways should look to the roads to serve them as feeders. Opposition to road development on part of the Railway authorities is both futile and immoral. Morally it is quite unfair to prevent the people from taking advantage of modern methods. Besides such opposition annoys the mass of the people and causes loss of sympathy. Hence the Railways, instead of opposing road-transport, should economise and try to meet the competition fairly, by becoming more efficient, comfortable and reliable. To co-ordinate all transport branches the idea of a New Minister is welcome. The European Group is to be congratulated on its efforts to draw the attention of the Government to this idea.

Frankly Speaking

BELEAGURING THE LEAGUE?

Not much reliance can be placed on the Rome report that the Pact which Italy is reported to have concluded with Austria and Hungary is merely consultative and that "no military alliances or economic concessions have been made in the agreements reached." Circumstantial evidence, in fact, suggests that although the conversations were ostensibly held, in accordance with an earlier agreement, for closer economic relations and mutual consultations" they went much further. Signor Mussolini has a sense of the dramatic and is an astute stage manager. And it is, therefore, not for nothing that he provided an emotional interlude when the Austrian and Hungarian statesmen visited the Italian Chamber. Mussolini intends to acquire, in Austria and Hungary, two empty pistols, as it were, which he can load with Italian cartridges and with which he can threaten, at will, Germany, France, the Little Entente and the League. It is particularly a challenge to the League. "Closer economic relations" may well imply assistance in fighting the sanctions. What is the League going to do, considering that Austria and Hungary owe their post-war existence to it?

A WELCOME CHANGE.

Commenting yesterday on the issues before the Congress we suggested that "it is necessary that the Working Committee should formulate at once its recommendations, to be placed before the subjects committee of the next Congress session; it will then be easier for it to make the necessary alterations in them in response to public opinion." We are, therefore very glad to learn that Babu Rajendra Prasad himself has emphasized this point and has proposed that the Working Committee should at once formulate and publish the draft resolutions to be placed before the Subjects Committee. This is a welcome departure from the usual procedure of the Working Committee submitting its draft resolutions almost at the last moment. The new procedure will help the Subjects Committee members, the delegates, and the public in general to give full thought to the resolutions without feeling hustled for sheer lack of time. We trust the Working Committee will adopt Rajen Babu's suggestion and publish at once as many resolutions as possible.

DEPLORABLE.

The proceedings of the "All-Sind Hindu Conference" which was held at Karachi the other day make unpleasant reading. And we cannot but deplore the mentality that has been revealed by the resolutions. The Conference condemned the Communal Award as "a negation of the elementary principles of democracy" and simultaneously demanded for the Sind Hindus the very rights and safeguards which render the Award objectionable. It is a pity that the Conference should have been animated by communal prejudices which can do no good to either of the two communities. We only hope it was not representative of the general body of Sind Hindus, and that the community in Sind would rather follow the very wise and patriotic lead of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

CASTE HINDUS' COMPLACENCE.

Presiding over the Harijan Uplift Conference held at Amritsar during the week-end, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi rightly opposed any political exploitation of the Harijan movement and the proposal for mass conversions. But we do not suppose there is anywhere a tendency in any Indian political party to exploit the Harijan movement. As for the conversion movement, it is gratifying to note that many Harijan leaders themselves are wholly opposed to it. At the same time, as Gandhiji observes in the "Harijan," "every threat of conversion is a warning to the Savarnas that, if they do not wake up in time, it may be too late. We fear that a large number of caste Hindus have yet to wake up. The Harijan Sevak Sanghas themselves seem to think they are doing a great deal for the education of Harijans by giving a few scholarships but what are they dong to educate the caste Hindus, who are most reponsible for the wicked custom of untouchability and, therefore, who need educative propaganda most?

COMMON TO ALL.

Emir Chekib Arslan's attack on France is a very justifiable denunciation of French domination both in North Africa and in Syria. The history of that domination constitutes a commentary on French rule and French "bonafides" which is not exactly pleasant. "While France", says the Emir, "leaves 200,000 Muslim children in Algeria alone, without a single school in order to keep the Moslem youth in complete ignorance, let there be no talk of 'benefits' or 'liberal rule'." The example of education in Algeria applies also to other phases of life in other French colonies. It illustrates a notorious fact. But that notorious fact is common to Imperialism and not confined to the French variety of it alone

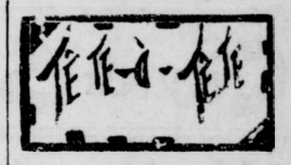
Educational Cruises For Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Hundreds of school children from the city and suburbs through their respective schools have taken full advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the series of Educational Cruises organised by Dr. Paul Mendes. Besides imparting to the children a living knowledge of the Bombay Harbour, its geographical and historical importance of the cruise is a good five hours' tonic to the tired and over-burdened children and equally good for the staff.

Some points worthy of note are: —The special loud-speakers, installed all over the ship, impart from time to time as the ship passes by historic and general information of buildings, docks, piers, light-houses and islands skirted; the free refreshments served and the full band in attendance.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. LEWIS.



HINDU MILITARY SCHOOL
Viceroy's Grant

—Anglo-India.

Comment, as the saying goes, is quite unnecessary.

* * * *

Conversion is no cure, according to the Ezhava leaders of Travancore.

But it really all depends on what you suffer from.

* * * *

The Viceroy-designate has bought a race-horse, the first he has ever possessed.

According to the "Statesman," it will be re-named "Assault-At-Arms" when the new Viceroy arrives in India.

Another of those symbolic gestures so much in vogue these days!

* * * *

A plea for the inclusion of butter-milk in the diet of C Class prisoners was again made in the Madras Council. The Government, however, were unable to accede to that demand.

Evidently the Justice Party badly needs that too.

* * * *

Says the "Pioneer"—

"The Congress seems to suffer more than any other political party in India from inability to adapt itself to changing conditions."

There is another name for all this. But neither our confrere nor its patrons would like it.

* * * *

"If," declared Dame Elizabeth Cadbury in London, "you are the right sort of person, you are sure to return loving India."

Why "if"? Every Britisher loves India. And, of course every Britisher is the right sort of person.

* * * *

"Historic British Ghosts" is the title of a new book.

Have they founded an Empire in the invisible world, we wonder?

* * * *

VICEROY'S SERVICE TO INDIAN CRICKET

Board of Control to Make Presentation.

—Headlines.

The presentation would not be ill-deserved. Although he ceased some time ago to play cricket himself, His Excellency has not altogether ceased his connection with the game.

* * * *

General Smuts thankfully declares that the demilitarisation of the Rhineland was the last unequal provision left from the Treaty of Versailles.

But what about the colonies, for instance, of Germany, particularly the territory which the Union of South Africa has already absorbed?

* * * *

Speaking on the international sequel to his symbolical gesture in the demilitarised zone, Herr Hitler declares "I do not want gestures I want twenty-five years of peace."

So does the world and Germany too—years and years of peace from Hitler's gestures.

* * * *

Where were the Police? asks a headline.

It is not in public interest to give the information sought by the Honourable Member, as the Home Member may well reply if the question is raised in the Council.

* * * *

Presiding over the Annual General Meeting of the Millowners' Association, Sir Joseph Kay pleaded for expediting the work done by Tariff Boards.

However, he and his confreres have no objection, we presume, to the recommendations of such bodies as the Whitley Labour Commission continuing to remain as pious aspirations.

* * * *

An Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon alleges that you may catch cold in a cinema by having "your emotions profoundly stirred by some intense drama, especially about love."

One should be thankful, in fact if one can leave the cinema only with a cold. These love scenes are so very fatally contagious!

* * * *

A well-known Judge attended a function, and left his hat and coat in the cloakroom. The attendant, who knew the Judge by sight, did not give him a ticket. When the Judge left he was given his correct belongings.

"You did not give me a ticket when I came in," he said, "so how do you know these things belong to me?"

"I don't," replied the attendant. "I only know that you handed them to me."

Bakhale Bill Killed In Bombay Council

BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Parsi Trust Bill Referred To Select Committee

The motion for referring the Shop Assistants Bill to a Select Committee was defeated by a majority of 8 votes in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday. The European group, a few Sind members and nominated members supported the motion, while a number of elected members walked into the Government lobby.

The House referred the Parsi Trusts Bill to the Select Committee for report by June 15, 1936.

Before the Council rose for the day, the members paid glowing tributes to the President who vacated the Chair to take charge of his ministerial office. A resolution recording his services was passed amidst cheers.

Glowing Tributes To Dehlavi

After question time in the Bombay Legislative Council, on Monday, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, President announced that after the tea interval he would vacate the chair.

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, said that before the President vacated the chair, he intended to move a resolution of thanks for his services.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale replying to the debate on his motion for referring the "Shop Assistants" Bill to the Select Committee, said that if child labour were prohibited, the unemployment problem among the adults would be solved to some extent. As for the charge that the Bill was an undigested piece of legislation, it was for that reason that the Bill was referred to a Select Committee or it would be further discussed on the floor of the House so that any objectionable clauses might be removed. There was nothing wrong in copying from the West, if the legislation was useful. Replying to criticism of the Leader of the House, Mr. Bakhale wanted to know, what authority the Government had to say that the man-in-the-street would not be able to observe the provisions of the Act. If the bill was passed the man-in-the-street would so regulate himself as to comply with the provisions of the law. As for enforcing the Act, ways and means could be found. It would be a pity to kill the Bill at that stage.

Sir Robert Bell observed that the mover had not touched the question as to how the Act should be enforced. One half of the eating houses and restaurants in Bombay were kept open until after midnight and he pointed out that other shops were kept open till a late hour. This showed that a change in the habits had to be brought about. The Labour Office Report was available in the middle of the session and it was impossible to give it due consideration and devise practical measures.

The motion was lost on division, 30 voting for and 38 against.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay) moved that the Bill No. XXXII of 1935, "A Bill to make provision for the registration, publication and inspection of Trusts for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature for the benefit of Parsis, and for the keeping filing inspection and publication of audited accounts in respect thereof," be referred to a Select Committee for report within 6 weeks.

The Select Committee was to consist of Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister, Mr. J. A. Madan, Mr. C. K. Sen, Mr. M. P. Kareghat (specially nominated), Mr. Kawasji Burjorji Vakil (specially nominated), Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle, Mr. Syed Munawar, Dr. M. K. Dixit, Sirdar Davar T. K. Modi, Mr. M. M. Karbhari, Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, Mr. A. E. Servai, Mr. Pestansha N. Vakil; Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil and the mover.

Dr. Gilder in moving for reference analysed the views received from Parsi institutions and individuals on the Bill. Opinion was divided, but those who favoured the Bill and opposed it, expressed the view that some modification in the present system was necessary. If referred to the Select Committee, he was sure the Bill would emerge in a form unanimously acceptable to all concerned.

PEURILE CRITICISM.

Mr. A. E. Servai (Nominated) supporting the motion said that the principle of the Bill was accepted and established. The poor and the middle class among the Parsi community, had been starving and unemployment had considerably increased. As for the contention of the critics of the Bill, that Parsis would not come forwad to assume responsibility as trustees under the provisions of the Bill, the speaker recalled that similar objections were raised when the Wakf Bill and the Hindu Charities Trust Bill were brought before the legislature.

OPPOSITIONIST VIEW.

Sirdar Davar T. K. Modi (Surat) opposed the motion, alleging that the Bill had no support of the community.

Mr. M. P. Khareghat (specially nominated) was opposed to the principle of the Bill, but since it had already passed the first reading, he as a practical Parsi, would try to see that the Bill was so modified as to suit the community.

Mr. K. B. Vakil (specially nominated) opposed the motion and said that the eBill would not serve the purpose it was intended to serve. The accounts of the Trusts were being published and there was no need for the appointment of a registrar. If the supporters of the Bill collected information, he feared it was only a thin end of the wedge as they might introduce more drastic legislation.

WHY FEAR?

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants' Chamber) could say that the views expressed in opposing the Bill dd not represent the views of the community. No honest man should be afraid of the provisions of the Bill.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle supported the motion.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) was surprised that Mr. K. B. Vakil should be afraid of such an innocent Bill. As a disinterested well-wisher of the Parsi community, he did not think it wise to reject the Bill.

Mr. Syed Munawar supported the motion.

GOVT. RESERVATIONS.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister, said that the Government were prepared to support the reference to Select Committee provided the mover agreed to delete the clause that the Registrars of Parsi Trusts referred to in the Bill should be Parsis only. Certain exemptions contemplated in the fourth clause of the Bill should also be omitted.

Dr. Gilder replied that the matter could be best dealt with by the two nominated members, who had full knowledge on the subject. The Trusts were subject to several conditions imposed by the donors and these should be examined in the Select Committee.

The Minister pointed out that Government reserved the right to withdraw support at any stage. He also proposed the following members on the Select Committee, Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, Rev. R. S. Modak, Mr. N. N. Patil, the Thakor of Kerwada and Mr. R. B. Shinde, The Select Committee was to report on or about June 15, 1936.

The motion was accepted.

Tributes To President

When the House resumed after tea, Sir Robert Bell moved:—

"This House do place on record its high appreciation of the valuable services of the Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi as its President and of the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations."

Sir Robert paid a tribute to the dignity and scrupulous impartiality with which Sir Ali Mahomed Khan conducted the proceedings through nine long years. He had done everything he could to facilitate both Government and non-official business inside the legislature. He conveyed the sincere regards on behalf of front benches of the Government and other officials.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) associating himself with the sentiments of the House, felt glad that Sir Ali Mahomed had maintained the highest traditions of the chair.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) said that he knew Sir Ali Mahomed as a child and as a grown-up man. He had maintained the traditions of the chair, in a manner, no way inferior to that of his two predecessors, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Similar tributes were paid by several members and the President was cheered loudly when he rose to reply.

DEHLAVI'S REPLY.

He said that he was overwhelmed with the kindness shown by the members. Whatever he had been able to do, was due to the sympathetic co-operation of each and every member of the House, and he felt grateful for this co-operation. He exhorted the members, before he vacated the chair, to strive to maintain the dignity of the chair and thereby raise the standard and dignity of the House. The legislature was described as the "House of Liberty." and the members should not misuse their freedom in any way.

The resolution was passed with acclamation and the House adjourned till Tuesday (to-day.)

DIVISION LIST.

The following members voted for the motion to refer the Bakhle Bill to the Select Committee:

Sir John Abercrombie; A. B. Achrekar; R. R. Bakhale; Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole; J. D. Boyle; H. R. Desai; Lilaram Dhalumal; Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale; M. H. Gazder; Dr. M. D. Gilder; J. B. Greaves; V. N. Jog; M. M. Karbhari; T. S. Kennedy. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha; J. G. More; Khan Bahadur A. E. Patel; Bhailal Sarabhai Patel; S. H. Prater; Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed; A. K. Resaldar; Shaikh Abdul Aziz; Dr. P. G. Solanki; R. G. Soman; V. A. Surve; Syed Munawar; L. R. Tairsee; S. S. Tolani, Dr. B. G. Vad; and Dr. V. G. Vaishampayam.

The following elected members voted against the motion:—

Mr. A. K. J. Bangi; Rao Saheb B. G. Desai; Dr. M. K. Dixit; H.I. Jitekar; Rao Bahadur G.M. Kalbhore; Sirdear Davar T. K. Modi, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik: Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle; Khan Bahadur Vali Baksh A. Patel; Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil; N. N. Patil; V. N. Patil: R. B. Shinde; the Thakor of Kerwada; Pestansha N. Vakil; Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandekar; and B. P. Wadke.

The following officials and nominated members voted against the motion:—

T. A. Andrew; Sir Robert Bell; T. M. Chaudhury; H. B. Clayton; Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper; S. R. Deshpande; C. G. Freke; J. H. Garrett; J. B. Irwin; B. S. Kamat (Nominated); Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli; H. K. Kirpalani; A. W. W. Mackie; J. A. Madan; K. L. Punjabi; F. O. J. Roose; K. C. Sen; Shah Rook Yar Jung Bahadur (Nominated); C. W. A. Turner; and A. E. Servai (Nominated.)

Why Should Bose Lose Liberty On Return To India?

"WILL THERE BE ANY LIMITS TO PERSECUTION OF THIS MAN",? ASKS MAXTON

LONDON, March 23.

In the House of Commons Capt. Shaw drew attention to the inconvenience caused to British businessmen through the delay in the transmission of cables by the Indian Government Telegrphs and asked that representations be made to the Government of India.

Mr. Butler, replying promised to make inquiries when particulars were supplied.

Messrs. G. Daggar and David Grenfell drew attention to police searches in colleges and university hostels at Benares in February.

Mr. Butler replied he was aware of press reports about searches but he was still awaiting official information.

Mr. Thurtle asked whether Subhas Bose had been notified that if he returned to India he would not retain his liberty.

Mr. Butler replied that a notification had been sent at the request of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Ernest Thurtle asked why Mr. Bose was not allowed to return to India seeing that when he was last arrested 4 years ago, the Government of India had kept him under control indefinitely without putting him on trial for a definite offence.

PERSECUTION OF BOSE?

Mr. Butler repeated the previous answer and asked for notice for the last part of the question.

Mr. James Maxton asked: Will there be any limits to persecution of this man?

Mr. Butler repeated: This question goes beyond the original question.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson asked what was the objection to Mr. Bose's return and also what was the charge against him.

Mr. Butler replied that Miss Wilkinson was aware of the reason which had led to Mr. Bose's incarceration in first instance. Mr. Bose had been allowed to come to Europe for medical reasons.

Miss Wilkinson: Is it not a fact that no charge has been preferred?

No reply was given.

Replying to Mr. W. Leach, Mr. Butler referred to the recent small-pox epidemic in Bengal and said that complete figures were not available. The Local Government had full responsibility and were taking all possible precautions.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES

Mr. Edward Williams put three questions relating to the competence of the local authorities or officials to declare associations unlawful.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that the Government of India and the Local Governments alone had such power. He had no information regarding the origin of evidence on which action had been taken in each particular case. There was provision in the act for appeals against such notifications but doubtless the authorities concerned would be prepared to consider any representations made to them.

Mr. Daggar asked whether the Governmental sanction had been given to the letter from the divisional commissioners of Meerut to the Municipal Chairman designed to give school children opportunity to see the troops when they arrived in the locality.

Mr. Butler said he had no information beyond the reply to a similar question in the Assembly on 5th February.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS BAN ON SUBHAS

(Continued From Page 1)

lutionary steps. At the Lahore Congress in 1929 Mr. Bose pleaded for a Parallel Government and for the organisation of peasants and the youth for the purpose. Putting it in plain words, it was a revolutionary policy which Mr. Bose placed before the Congress. Mr. Bose had also stated then that a message of Independence without adopting a definite policy to attain that objective was useless. In January, 1932, Mr. Bose was convicted in connection with a seditious speech made at a meeting at which revolutionary placards were distributed. When Mr. Gandhi held conversations with the Government, Mr. Bose tried to persuade Mr. Gandhi to include prisoners accused of violence and gave up the claim only when the Government announced their view against mercy to Bhagat Singh and others. Throughout this period Mr. Bose was eager to help the terrorists in Bengal. When Mr. Bose was arrested in 1932 it was not because of Civil Disobedience but because he was closely associated with terrorism and his case had been under consideration for some time before action was taken against Civil Disobedience.

KRISHNA DAS' LETTER.

Finally Mr. Hallett recalled the letter of Krishna Das, the full text of which the Law Member had read out on a previous occasion. That letter had remained unchallenged. In it there was a reference to one Mr. "—'A" and another to Mr. "B" Mr. Hallett now disclosed to the House that Mr. "A" meant Mr. Subhas Bose. He did not disclose the identity of Mr. "B." The letter also showed that the Yogantara Party of revolutionaries were supporters of Mr. Subhas Bose and that this party was responsible for the Chittagong Armoury Raid, the Pahartali outrage and other crimes. Mr. Subhas Bose was the head of that party.

Mr. Hallett was about to answer Pandit Nilkanth Das' point and show that Government had taken full care of Mr. Bose's health when his time being up he left it to the Home Member to develop other points.

NO GROUNDS FOR RESTRICTION

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt said that the case for the Government put forward for a long time was the alleged complicity of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in revolutionary conspiracy but they had ultimately released him, being convinced that he was not guilty of conspiracy. The British Empire had not come down after Mr. Sarat's release. What was true of Mr. Sarat Bose was true of Mr. Subhas Bose. No one knew why Mr. Subhas Bose was arrested in 1932. One thing was significant and that was that he was not arrested under the Crimnal Law Amendment Act or any other law dealing with terrorism. He asked the Government why he had been arrested.

Mr. Dutt proceeding asked if there was any allegation against Mr. Subhas Bose that while in Europe he was breaking the law there. Mr. Bose was an outstanding personality and he wondered if Government were apprehensive of his alliance with Pandit Nehru. Until the Government placed their cards on the table—apart from "ancient history"—as to what took place in 1936 and gave reasons for their action, they, in the House would not be satisfied that the Government had any ground for imposing the restriction.

SIRCAR'S CHARGE.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that Mr. Dutt had not said a single word about the very strong "prima facie" evidence upon which Mr. Hallett had relied that the revolutionary party were adherents of Mr. Subhas Bose, that in fact Mr. Bose was a terrorist and there was ample evidence for believing that he was one. He had read some press statements that Krishnadas was not a Bengalee. Krishnadas was born in West Bengal and was for seven months Mr. Gandhi's Secretary. He was introduced to a public meeting by the late Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta as one touring Bengal on behalf of the Congress. It was because Krishnadas toured extensively and kept in touch with the terrorists that a watch was kept over his movements and the letter was intercepted. Krishnadas was a man who must have known the real state of affairs in Bengal. There was a clear admission that the letter was his. The assistant secretaries of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee had written to Krishnadas about the matter and Krishnadas had said in reply, which was published, that the speaker had quoted only portions of the letter and he had no distinct recollection of the matter. Thereafter the text was published and all this time neither Krishnadas or anyone had challenged the letter or had stated that Krishnadas was not in a position to form a proper opinion. The letter stated that the Yugantara Party were followers of Mr. Bose and were supporting him throughout his career both in public and in the Corporation. Had this party been broken up? No. The Inter-provincial Case lasting one and a half years had showed that the ramifications of this party had spread all over India, in Bengal, South India, Punjab and Burma. Their object was armed Guerila Warfare. If the situation had improved why had the Bengal Government and the Bengal Legislature renewed the Special Powers Act? Finally the speaker said that action was taken under the Bengal Regulation and not the Criminal Law Amendment Act because the former permitted better allowances and personal convenience to Mr. Bose than the latter.

(Message Incomplete.)

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES

Satyamurti Gives Notice Of Amendment To Standing Orders

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The controversy regarding the question of privileges of the house which Sardar Sant Singh has been pursuing this session is taken a step further by Mr. Satyamurti giving notice of the following amendment to the standing orders for early discussion in the House. "A motion raising the question of privilege of the house or of its Members shall be set down for the next available day, official or non-official, by the President and such motion shall have precedence on that day over every other business.

Another amendment proposes to enjoin on Government members to answer questions not disallowed by the President unless the member states that the answer would injuriously affect public interest. On such a statement being made the President shall decide whether the question be answered or not and his decision shall be final. This amendment has been brought forward by the member on the ground that, "Practice of Government members refusing to answer questions on one ground or the other is becoming too common."

Supplementary Demands and Grants are also likely to become the occasion for discussion of the policy in certain respect. One of the amendments proposes to question the policy of creating a Revenue Fund before giving relief to the taxpayer.

Three Major supplementary demands will be moved by Sir James Grigg and the rest of the 31 demands by budget officer Mr. Sanjiv Rao. All these will be taken up after the Finance Bill is disposed off.

ANTI-OFFICE DAY AT BENARES

BENARES, March 22.

A resolution, disapproving of the move for acceptance of ministerial offices by Congressmen was passed last night at a meeting held to observe the "Anti-Office" day.

Mr. Sampurnanand explained to the audience the utter futility of the acceptance of offices under the new constitution. He and other speakers emphasised the necessity of working vigorously among the masses and organising them for Swaraj.—A.P.

Assembly Votes For Two Pice Post-Card

Pandit Pant Exposes Official Fallacies: Jinnah's Appeal For Friendly Gesture

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

The Assembly carried by 84 to 44 votes Dr. Banerjee's amendment reducing the price of the single Post-Card to Half an Anna and the reply card to One Anna.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Sardar Sant Singh made an unsuccessful attempt in the Legislative Assembly to move a vote of censure on Government on the reply given by a Government member that Government did not themselves propose to bring forward any legislation to amend the Press Law and the Law of Libel. He referred to previous discussion on the question of privileges of the House arising from the "Abhyudaya" case and the President's ruling and said he expected Government to take the initiative.

NO STATUTORY PROVISION.

Sir N. N. Sircar objected to the motion on the ground that it was open to any Member of the House to bring forward legislation under the rules. There could be no censure motion on every negative answer given by the Government. Under Sec. 67 of the Government of India Act, this House had no power unless expressly authorised by Parliament to make a law restricting or in any way affecting an Act of Parliament.

The President upheld Sir N. N. Sircar's objection and ruled the motion out.

Sir N. N. Sircar introduced a bill for overhauling the Indian Company Act and Sir Mahomed Zafrullah introduced the Tariff Act Amendment Bill and the Railway Act Amendment Bill penalising ticketless travel.

Discussion on the Finance Bill was resumed.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar supported the motion for reduction in the cost of the post-card.

Mr. Ramsay Scott opposed the motion and said that a commercial department should not be asked to render service at an unremunerative price.

PANT EXPOSES FALLACIES.

Pandit Pant objected to postal rates charged to maintain highly paid officials. He believed that the telegraph department loss was bigger, but had been shown to be less by clever manoeuvring. The poor people used the post office more than the telegraphs. Government must meet the wishes of the people. The high cost of the post-card was shown by the steady decline in its use compared to the rise in the use of letters. If Government could vote away lakhs of rupees in subventions to broadcasting and air mails why not to the post office?

Mr. Pant continuing said that whereas in other respects the Government had imposed an emergency surcharge of 25 per cent, they had in the case of the post-card raised the price by 50 per cent. Was that fair to the poorer classes of people who consumed the majority of postcards. Again if the criterion was that the department which was working at a loss could not make reduction, why had they reduced in 1934 the telegraph rates from thirteen to nine annas, when the Telegraph Department was then and continues now to work at a loss? Why had they reduced the foreign postage? Did not all that show their regard for interests other than that of the poor people? As regards the financial policy, Government reduced depreciation charges in 1934 from 36 to nine lakhs in order to reduce the losses. Now they had raised it to 25 lakhs. Did not that show that the Government manipulated figures as suited them? Postal revenue had increased by 102 lakhs. If even then relief could not be given to the users of the postcards, a day for that would never arrive

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said Government could make good the loss by charging Quetta expenditure to capital. Any way if the House so wished, why should Government object to the grant of a subvention to this department to enable it to render service to the masses.

JINNAH PLEADS FOR MASSES.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that the advantage to the poor was so definite and direct that he supported this reduction. He asked Government to look forward to at least each of ten thousand candidates in the next election spending a thousand rupees on postage. Separation of Burma would also save the postal department considerable money now lost in that country by running post offices at a loss. He said Government had no justification in applying the bludgeon and certifying the whole Bill. Let them at least accept the vote of the House regarding Quetta and the postcards and show they could be amendable to the vote of the House on some occasions.

The House adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Ayyangar thought that the department was wasteful as it had increased expenditure the moment there was increase in revenue.

GOVT'S. CONTENTION.

Mr. Bewoor recalled that the pay bill of postmen and other subordinate staff had increased largely owing to pressure from the Assembly. However, the expenditure of the department which compared with 1930-31 was 38 lakhs lower, whereas the revenue of the department had increased by one crore. He assured the House that no other business of this dimension had a smaller number of supervisory controlling staff. Posts, Telegraph and telephone must necessarily be treated as one department. In 1934, telegraph rates were not reduced but the shorter telegram was inaugurated with a view to utilizing the unused capacity of the Telegraph Department. As regards postcards there was an annual increase in consumption of 28 million, when it was a pice postcard. Thereafter the increase was eleven million anually. If the price of the postcard was reduced to half an anna the increase in consumption could not go beyond 47 million and this the Government had taken in their calculation in telling the House that Government would be still faced with a deficit of 50 lakhs in the Department. He pleaded with the House to show patience and perseverence for one more year. He, informed Mr. Jinnah that Burma's separation would not effect the revenues till 1937-38.

MOTION CARRIED.

Dr. Banerjee's motion reducing the single postcard to half an anna and the reply postcard to one anna was carried by 84 votes to 44 amidst non-official cheers.

Pandit Nilkanta Das next moved his adjournment motion regarding Mr. Subhas Base.

E. H Temme, the only man to have swum the English Channel in both directions, is resigning his position with a City Insurance company to become superintendent of the Surbiton (Surrey) open-air baths.

The next session of the C. P. Ayurved Mandal will be held at Katni in November next. Brisk preparations are being made to make the function successful.

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Check On Fraudulent Companies

Amending Bill Introduced In Assembly

RESTRICTIONS ON MANAGING AGENTS AND DIRECTORS

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Comprising a hundred clauses, Sir N. N. Sircar, introduced in the Legislative Assembly, to-day, a bill amending the company law, which has been hammered into final shape as a result of discussions with commercial leaders. The Bill overhauls the Company Law.

FRAUDULENT COMPANIES.

The opinions received disclosed a demand for power to deal with Mushroom and fraudulent companies; for changes in the provisions relating to the issue and contents of prospectuses; for increased disclosure to shareholders of the financial position of the companies and for increased rights to shareholders in connection with the management of companies; for modification of the present law applicable to managing agents; for changes in provisions applicable to winding up; for special provisions to govern banking companies, and for numerous other improvements.

MANAGING AGENCY.

The Bill retains the existing form of the Indian Act. English Law has been followed where possible. Among the changes made regarding the managing agents are the following:—

The Bill limits the terms for which the managing agents may be appointed and may continue to act without reappointment; provides for their removal; controls the transfer of office by them; prohibits assignment of their remuneration; and gives the company certain powers of control over them.

The Bill lays down the method by which remuneration of the managing agents be fixed in companies other than insurance companies; makes provision in respect of managing agents similar to that made in respect of directors for controlling loans by company to managing agents and controls the making of loans between companies under the same management.

DIRECTORS AND LOANS.

The Bill prohibits or limits making loans to directors; provides that any loans made shall be disclosed in the balance sheets, the form of which is amended.

It prevents directors from holding offices of profit under the company; disqualifies them from acting as trustees for debenture holders; requires the directors' remuneration to be disclosed; and provides for removal of or vacation of office by directors instead of leaving matters to be provided in the articles.

The Bill defines what a banking company is; restricts the activities of such companies to ordinary banking transactions; forbids the future employment of the managing agents; ensures adequate working capital before business is commenced; requires a reserve fund and adequate cash reserve and gives effect to the Central Banking enquiry committees recommendation by making provision for moratorium to save from liquidation a banking company in temporary difficulties.—A.P.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS IN IRAQ

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 23.

"The new law restricting trades to Iraqis in Iraq has now been passed and published said, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe in reply to a short notice question by Mr. Satyamurti in the Assembly, to-day."

This law provides that the Iraqi Government may issue regulations permitting on the basis of reciprocal treatment the practice of all or certain trades by the subjects of states which permit in their territories the practice of such trades by Iraqi subjects. The regulations will not be made until autumn 1936."

Q:—Is the treatment of Indian officials in Iraq different from the treatment of British or other officials.

A.—No, between 1920 and 1931, 711 British officials left Iraqi service and in 1933, 22 such officials left; in 1934, 32 and in 1935, 10.

PENSIONS FOR FOREIGNERS

Eight Crores Go Out Of Indian Coffers Annually

NEW DELHI, March 23.

About three and three-quarters crores of rupees were paid in England and other places outside India as salaries during the last financial year, said the Finance Member in reply to Mr. Chettiar's question in the Assembly to-day. The amount of pensions paid outside India is rupees eight crores. It would not be possible, he said to calculate the amount of income-tax involved on these payments.

Question: Do these pensions and salaries accrue in India for services done to the Government of India?

Answer: If the Honourable Member is using "accrue" in a technical sense, in which that word is used in the Indian Income Tax Act the answer is that the matter is one of legal interpretation regarding which differences of opinion exist.

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Chettiar that to his knowledge there are seven Ceylonese in the Indian Civil Service of whom five were appointed after Ceylon put ban on Indians. He added the matter of placing restrictions on the employment of natives of Ceylon and Malaya in certain services is under consideration.

RAILWAY ACT AMENDING BILL

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Sir Mohamad Zafrullah Khan introduced in the Legislative Assembly to-day a Bill amending the Railway Act. The Bill throws on the ticketless traveller the onus of proof that he had no intention to defraud the Railway, and punishment for the offence may extent to two months' imprisonment with a fine upto 100 rupees in addition to the fare. The same punishment will be awarded to a person using a single pass or a single ticket which has been already used on a previous journey. If the person refuses to pay the fare and the excess charge, he will be removed from the carriage, provided the excess charge is not payable if the person holds a certificate issued by a duly authorised railway servant that he had been permitted to travel on condition he would subsequently pay the fare. The railway servants will be empowered to arrest such person as refuses to pay the charges due, if there is reason to believe that it would not be possible to get the offender to appear before a magistrate with undue delay, trouble or expense.—A. P.

INDIA AND DOMINION TRADE AGREEMENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Government of India are in correspondence with His Majesty's Government with a view to ensuring that in the event of imposition of quotas by the Netherlands the Government of India will receive a share of any global quotas proportionate to her interest in the Netherland trade—there have also been for some time past in correspondence with the Governments of certain dominions on the subject of conclusions of trade agreements mutually advantageous to the contracting parties.

TARIFF BOARD AMENDMENT'S

Zafrullah Introduces Bill In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

Sir Zafrullah introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day amending the Indian Tariff Act.

The object of the bill is to give effect to certain amendments which it is proposed to make in the first schedule to the Indian Tariff Act 1934.

STAPLE FIBRE.

In para 87 of its report on Woollen Textile Industry the Tariff Board recommended that staple fibre be admitted free as other raw materials or should not at any rate, pay a higher duty than foreign cotton.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau are considering the possibilities of manufacturing staple fibre from short staple cotton grown in India but until staple fibre can be produced on a commercial scale in India, it is considered desirable to encourage its development by Indian mills of the technique of spinning and weaving. This new material by a reasonable reduction in an import duty leviable on it under article 11 read with schedule G of the Ottawa Trade Agreement imports from the United Kingdom of artificial silk manufactures other than yarn, piecegoods and thread for sewing are entitled to a preference of ten per cent.

It is accordingly proposed that the existing duty of 25 per cent ad valorem be reduced as follows on imports from the United Kingdom 5 per cent ad valorem or 6 pies per lb. whichever is higher. On imports from other countries 15 per cent ad valorem or one anna per lb. whichever is higher. Minimum specific duties correspond very closely in their ad valorem incidence to the alternative ad valorem duties.

FENTS

There have been widespread complaints that existing concessional rate of import duty on 'fents' of non-British manufacture has called into existence import trade in serious fents which constitute a threat to the scheme for protection of the cotton textile industry. Import statistics tend to show that complaints are well founded and it is proposed to remove that threat by raising duty on fents of non-British origin to the same rate as is applicable to fabrics of which they are composed and at the same time reducing the permissible length of artificial silk fents imports of which particularly has been stimulated by concessional treatment.

COTTON KNITTED APPAREL

The bill also seeks to give effect to the recommendation contained in Para 134 of the report of Tariff Board on a woollen textile industry namely that the protective duty now applicable to cotton knitted hosiery should be extended to all cotton knitted apparel.

SPUN SILK YARN.

When protective duties on raw silk and silk manufacture were originally imposed, it was thought that spun silk yarn being a product of waste silk was not in effective competition with Indian silk.

The statistics of imports over the past two years have shown that the competitive value of spun silk was underestimated.

It is proposed therefore to make spun silk yarn subject to the same rate of duty as pure silk yarn.

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The "United Press" understands that Babu Rajendra Prasad has nominated Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose as a member of the All-India Congress Committee from Midnapur.—United Press.

TEMPLE ENTRY AGAIN

Kerala Harijan Board Appoints Committee To Take Steps

TRIVANDRUM, March 23.

The decision to take up immediately the work for Harijan "temple entry" in Kerala and appoint a committee with full powers to take all the necessary steps for the achievement of "temple entry" as early as possible was arrived at by the Kerala Provincial Board of the Harijans Sewak Sangh, at the annual meeting last evening.

The Board also congratulated the Central Board of the Sangh on their none too early decision. —A. P.

M. C. RAJAH MEETS MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, leader of the Depressed Classes, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi yesterday and had prolonged discussions regarding the future of the Depressed Classes.

The talks related to the threat of mass conversions, the Hammond Committee recommendations regarding cumulative voting and their effect on the Poona Pact and contesting of the Depressed Classes seats in the forthcoming elections.

It is understood that Rao Bahadur Rajah is seeking expert advice from constitutional lawyers like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. M. R. Jayakar in regard to cumulative voting and its bearing on the Poona Pact. Later a representation may be made to the Secretary of State protesting against the method of election recommended as contravening the spirit of the Poona Pact.—United Press.

HARIJANS' FAITH IN HINDUISM

(From A Correspondent.)

PEN March, 23.

The Fourth Sudhagad Taluka Harijan Conference under the auspices of the Harijan Sevak Sangha terminated its sessions on Sunday at Pali successfully notwithstanding the provocations. Pachalegaokar Maharaj presided and resolutions declaring full faith in the Hindu religion and the "bona fides" of the Hindu reformers to remove untouchability and give them equal status were passed unanimously.

Anti-Ministry Day At Dohad

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail.)

A mass public meeting of Dohad was held under the auspices of Dohad-Jhalod Taluqua Congress Committee and Local Congress Socialist party in connection with the Anti-Ministry Day, Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, Mr. Harilal Sheth and Mr. Ishwarlal Vaidya spoke on the subject and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

In view of the fact that the Government of India Act is a flagrant denial of India's inalienable right to self-determination and that the new Constitution sought to be imposed on this country is reactionary and retrograde this public meeting of the people of Dohad held on Anti-Ministry day is emphatically of opinion that the Indian National Congress should at Lucknow decide to make the working of that Constitution impossible.

This meeting is further of opinion that the acceptance of Ministerial offices by Congressmen is undesirable and would prove disastrous to the Congress and to the struggle for complete independence.

Lala Shamlal raised a question on the refusal of a passport to Mr. Virendra, Editor of the "Pratap," Lahore.

The Home Member said that he had asked the Punjab Government for facts in that connection and would reply in due course.

Sir Otto and Lady Niemeyer sailed by the mail boat on Saturday to England.

Bombay Team Piles Up Good Score

Northern India Lose Five Wickets For 82

Score at a glance:—

Bombay Team (1st Innings)	170
Bombay Team (2nd Innings)	223
Northern India (1st Innings)	140
Northern India (2nd Innings) for (5 wkts.	82

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The wicket was played well when Bombay continued their second innings in the semi-final of the Ranji Trophy Championship on Ferozeshah Kotla ground. Today Merchant played a very fast game hitting all round the wicket. In the very first over in the partnership with Mehta he collected seven runs of Baqa Jilani and subsequently sent Amir Elahi thrice to boundary in one over. The pair had taken the score from 23 to 112 when Merchant missed a full toss of Amir Elahi and was clean bowled.

Mehta was partnered by Bapporia but at 133 the former missed a half closely from Baqa and was bowled. Mobarak and Fidahus Sain were then entrusted with the attack the change proving very effective. Bapporia has scored 34 when Fida had him out at 164.

VAZIFDAR OUT FOR A DUCK.

In the very next over the same bowler had Vajifdar out for a duck. Vajifdar was smartly held by Qamardin at the backward point. For the addition of two more runs Patel was also bowled by Mobarak. Fidahussain had delivered three overs and taken two wickets at the expense of seven runs. Khot and Wadkar were batting with 1 and 15 respectively when the lunch interval arrived. Punjab fielding continues to be quite tight. The match will be continued to-morrow and a very close fight as until now is expected.

With the addition of 41 runs to the pre-lunch total, Bombay finished the second innings at 223. On resumption Khot was run out for 2. The ninth wicket partnership between Wadker and Divekar added 34 runs to the total when Wadker was given out l-b-w to Mubarik, the same bowler accounted for Divekar who was also out l-b-w Mubarak changed, pace and it was with slow deliveries that he had both out l-b-w.

At the close of the day's play Northern India were five down for 82.

NORTHERN INDIA.

The N. India innings commenced to the balling of Merchant and Vajifdar. At tea interval Vishvanath and Asghar Latif were batting with 13 and 10 respectively with the total at 32. For Bombay, Mehta, is not fielding due to his injured wrist and is replaced by Kalapesi. In the second over off Vajifdar Vishvanath batting off the ball in its flight dropped the ball but the Umpire, Maqsoodali, thinking it to be an act of wind gave "not" to Vajifdar's appeal. At 24 it appeared Ashgar Latiff gave a catch in the hands of Hindlekar behind the wickets off Divekar but Hindlekar's appeal was not upheld by the same Umpire. At 13 Asghar had given one more chance to Vajifdar in the slips off Merchant but was not accepted. Wadkar took over from Merchant and the batsman played him with caution playing steady with straight cuts.

...GAME IMPROVES.

Northern India who began well fared badly later, Wadkar and Jamshedjee achieving success with ball. Wadkar clean bowled Ashgar Latif for 15 at 40. Eight runs later Vishwanath mistimed a slow one from Jamshedjee giving an easy catch to Qadri at mid-off. Munilal and Fida Hussain occupied the crease but for the addition of one run Fida was out l.b.w. He played Wadkar forward but missed. Qamar gave an easy catch to Merchant, the fourth wicket falling at 58. In the third ball off Wadkar's next over, Munilal gave a difficult chance behind the wicket but was missed, the ball going cut for boundary. Baqa also gave a dolly catch to Merchant in Jamshedjee's first ball of over which he hit half-heartedly, the score board now indicating 62/5/0 at 69.

Vajifdar relieved Wadkar, Ramprakash greeting him with a hit to the ropes. Munilal played forward and hit a full toss from Jamshedjee to boundary. After one over Vajifdar again gave over to Wadkar. Munilal and Ramprakash had added 20 runs to the total and were still batting when the stumps were drawn for the day. With five wickets down Northern India have an uphill task to equalise the Bombay score and their chances now do not appear to be rosy.

BOMBAY TEAM (2nd Innings).

Hindlekar c. Qmardin b. Amir Elahi	13
Qadri c. Manilal b. Baqa Jilani	8
Merchant b. Amir Elahi	40
Mehta b. Baqa Jilani	35
Bapporia c. and b. Fidahussain	34
Patel b. Mobarak Ali	11
Vajifdar c. Qamar b. Fidahussain	0
Khot (not out)	15
Khot run out	2
Wadkar l.b.w. Mobarak Ali	35
Divekar l.b.w. Mobarak Ali	17
Jamsetjee (not out)	
Extrss	16
Total	223

BOWLINNG ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Mubarak Ali	27	8	53	3
Baqa Jillani	20	4	42	2
Amir Elahi	23	3	84	2
Gulzar	2	0	5	0
Fidahussain	5	0	21	2

N. I. (SECOND INNINGS.)

Dr. Vishwanath c. Kadri b. Jamshedjee	21
Ashgar Latif b. Wadkar	15
Munilal not out	26
Fida Hussain l.b.w. Wadkar	1
Qamardin c. Merchant b. Jamshedjee	1
Baqajilani c. Merchant b. Jamshedjee	0
Ramprakash, not out	8
Extras	10
Total (for 5 wickets)	82

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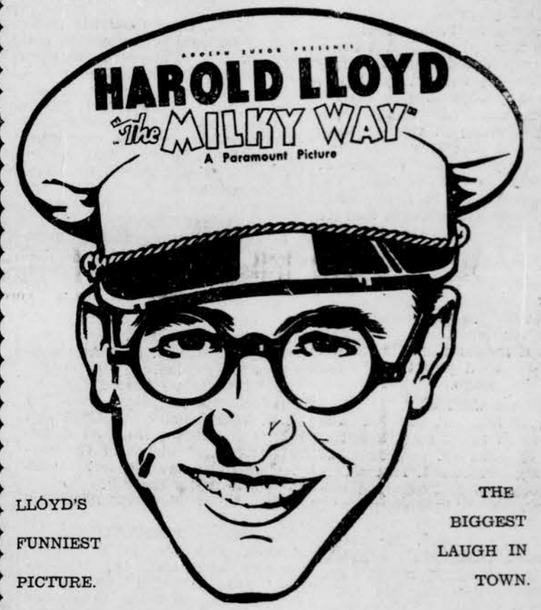

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Penalising Industrial Development

CHANDAVARKAR'S CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

Vary Tariff Board According To Trade, Says Kay

Presiding over the Annual General Meeting of the Millowners' Association yesterday, Sir Joseph Kay pleaded for expediting the work done by Tariff Boards, and said that the constitution of the Board should vary according to the particular trade or industry dealt with by them.

"In view of the negotiations which are about to be commenced over the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention and Protocol, whatever, the findings of the Tariff Board may be—and I assume they will be favourable to India—it would be in the best interests of all concerned not to release the report at this juncture."

"Peace in the Textile Industry once in a way"—thus summarised Sir Joseph the position of the Textile Industry in the last year.

Sir Joseph thought that a separate department to deal exclusively with Labour welfare matters would have to be established in the Association.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, in his speech, criticised the action of the Government of India in not giving protection to the worsted industry. "In no other country in the world, is industrial development penalised in this manner," said he.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, in seconding the adoption of the Report, said:—

The Hammond Committee recently submitted a unanimous report regarding the delimitation of constituencies which will be entitled to send members to the Central Legislature. Under the new constitution, the Association has again been granted representation in the Assembly alternately with the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association. We have for many years been urging the desirability of continuous representation in the Central Legislature for the important industrial interests which our Association represents, and we still maintain that, in view of the important services rendered by a succession of eminent representatives in the past, Government might have acceded to our demand.

At the same time, in view of the fact that the Lothian Committee had originally made no provision for either the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association or ourselves, we must be thankful for small mercies.

PROTECTION TO WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

The report of the Tariff Board on the case for protection to the Indian Woollen Industry was published, together with the decision of the Government of India thereon in January last. The Tariff Board recommended considerably higher duties than now exist on importations of both woollen and worsted piecegoods from foreign countries, but no protection was recommended on woollen or worsted yarns, as the Board found that Indian mills had hitherto been unable to meet the demand of subsidiary industries, and that the handloom industry and hosiery industry required cheap yarns in order to safeguard their existence. The Government of India turned down the Tariff Board's recommendation in regard to the worsted industry mainly on the ground that its raw material had to be imported from abroad. Your Commmittee feel that such a decision was most unjust and that it creates a dangerous precedent since, carried to its logical conclusions, India would be prevented from developing industries, unless raw materials for those industries were available in the country. In no other country in the world is industrial development penalised in this manner.

One of the most important problems with which the Association must endeavour to deal in the immediate future is the question of the prices at which staple lines produced in Indian mills are marketed but in this matter Bombay is hardly in a position, producing as she does only one-third of the country's total output of mill-made cotton goods, to act alone. Given, however, goodwill and co-operation of the more important up-country centres and manufacturers I shall be prepared to undertake to investigate fully the possibilities of regulating prices in order to ensure that the bare costs of manufacture in efficient mills are adequately covered.

Chairman's Speech

Sir Joseph Kay, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, at the Annual General Meeting held to-day reviewing the "important events of a somewhat difficult year," said:—

"Now if you will bear with me for a moment, I will briefly examine the Bombay City and Island position, for it is that with which we are all so closely concerned. I find that in the first half of the last decade, Bombay's production averaged 900 million yards per annum; in the second half of the decade, the production averaged 1,100 million yards per annum. Both these five-year periods were greatly affected by strikes and trade depression but it is interesting to note that in 1931, 1932, and 1933, Bombay was producing practically the same quantity of piece-goods as she is producing to-day with partial double-shift working, i.e. 1,200 million yards in each of the three years concerned.

"The figures at our disposal also go to prove that stocks in the Bombay Mills are by no means as heavy as they were in the years 1931, 1932, and 1933, and cannot by any means be described as abnormal.

Over-Production.

"It is clear to me that what is happening is over-production in certain kinds of cloth, which have had to be marketed at unremunerative rates, and this, in turn, has affected the prices of other kinds generally. If other Mills are contemplating expansion on double-shift working, I advise them, before doing so, to make a careful study of the information regarding production which is at their disposal at the Office of the Association.

"I suggest to you that the solution of unremunerative rates is a minimum price fixing arrangement for certain standard cloths, an arrangement which, in my view, does not—given the good will it deserves—present a great deal of difficulty, provided the main producing centres fall into line. Bombay should also investigate the possibility of increasing her overseas markets.

The outstanding event of the year under review has been the enquiry by the Special Tariff Board regarding the extent of the duties required to afford adequate protection to the Indian Cotton Industry against imports of cotton piece-goods and yarn from the United Kingdom, and from what appeared to be simple and limited term of reference, arose a searching and detailed enquiry, not only of the goods we manufacture and their market prices, but also a microscopic investigation into our costs, which entailed a tremendous amount of labour and thought. As the matter is still "sub-judice," it is not politic for me to make any observations to-day, except to say that as has been the case in other Tariff Board Enquiries, one of the difficult features has been the fact that it is hardly possible to form exact comparisons of Indian mill-made goods with imported goods, but Sir Alexander Murray and his colleagues have worked assiduously and with infinite patience, to find a solution. Their report, I am led to believe, is about to be presented to Government, and as it may be expected that it will take the Government of India some time to consider the Board's recommendations, I consider an official announcement ought to be made stating that the "status quo" will be maintained until the date on which Government expect to be able to release the Report and state their recommendations.

"My own opinion, in view of the negotiations which are about to be commenced over the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention and Protocol, is that whatever the findings of the Tariff Board may be—and I assume they will be favourable to our Industry—it would be in the best interests of all concerned not to release the Report at this juncture.

Peace in the Industry.

With the exception of small isolated strikes, labour has been contented and worked well throughout the year, and for once in a way we have had "peace in the Industry". For this we have, in part, to thank the successful working of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act.

Reforms to promote the well-being of our workers have been initiated during the year, such as: the record card system for Head Jobbers, and a scheme to control and regularize the employment of "Badlis". The Leave and Discharge Pass Procedure has been revised and systematized, with the dual object of ensuring that workers are not irregularly dismissed, and that workers returning from leave in time are assured of re-employment. This type of work I now consider to be of paramount importance, as do also the Government of Bombay, and I want to take this opportunity of saying how much I have appreciated the help and sympathy of His Excellency the Governor, who takes a keen personal interest in this matter.

This Association has always taken a sympathetic attitude in all measures which affect labour, but we feel the time has come to call a halt in labour legislation, and in this the Government of India seem to have sympathy with us, for the Commerce Member, in introducing the Railway Budget recently, definitely indicated that the introduction of legislation on the lines indicated by the Whitley Commission has increased working costs, and pointed out the need for a halt in labour legislation.

The Prompt Payment of Wages Bill, which indicates a reformed labour code, needs careful study and may necessitate some revision of the Association's standing orders under which our workers are employed.

These changes are, to my mind, very disturbing, and whilst I am aware that both sides have a right of redress under the ordinary law of contract, I am afraid that in practice little use will be made of the law Courts for our reclaiming small sums of money.

The Future & Industrialization.

Now, as to the future! True, we are passing through a period of depression brought about by a variety of causes, but once we have the Special Tariff Board Report out of the way, and a settlement on our Trade relations with Japan, I believe we shall see more prosperous days. And why should it not be so? We are still importing over 1,000 million yards of cotton piecegoods and large quantities of fents and artificial silk goods of all descriptions. The efficiency of our Mills has improved, and is improving year by year, and with an increasing population, I foresee a still further expansion of the Industry in this country as years go by. The consumption of cloth per head of population is still only a little higher than it was in 1912, whilst the price of Indian-made cloth is lower than it has been in the last 20 years, and that in spite of protection and quota agreements."

FOR POSSESSION OF A PISTOL

Sentences Varying From Six Months To Six Years

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Mr. T. N. Gupta, Special Magistrate, Alipore, has sentenced Profulla Biswas to six years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of possession of and conspiracy to possess a pistol with nine cartridges for terroristic purposes.

Sudhir Roy and two others who were prosecuted on the same charge have been awarded five years' rigorous imprisonment each while Ajit Biswas and another youth have got six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of possession of the said cartridges.

On January 7 last when the police kept watch for a political suspect on a house at Ultadingi the accused was found coming out of the house in a suspicious manner whereupon the police arrested him and recovered the pistol from his possession. Profulla's confession led to the arrest of other accused.—United Press.

A grand inter-caste dinner was held successfully on Sunday night at Poona on the Servants of India grounds. The function was attended by about 1,000 persons, including many untouchables. About hundred ladies also attended.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Hedge Selling On Possibility Of Rain In Southwest

GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Steady But Other Commodities Featureless

BOMBAY, March 23

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet with small fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY

New York cotton was slightly easy on account of the possibility of rains in the Southwest. There was considerable selling pressure and hedge selling.

GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold and silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was steady but business was small. Other commodities were featureless.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES NEGLECTED

The London Stock Exchange lacked speculative interest and very little enquiry developed. Giltedged securities were neglected and uninteresting.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, March 23

Previous closing	10.72
To-day's opening	10.70
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	10.66
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, March 23

Previous closing	5.78
To-day's opening	5.81
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	5.80
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 195

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 23

Cotton displayed somewhat easier tendency following the possibility of rain in the southwest which induced considerable selling pressure and hedge selling. The release of the farm programme details failed to have any material effect on prices and trade continues to wait further lead from Washington particularly with regard to the disposal of Government holdings. Trading in July commenced at 10.70 i. e. 2 points lower than previous closing. The market opened quiet with steadier Liverpool cables offset by reports of favourable weather conditions in the southwest with the result that prices gradually declined and July fell to 10.67 but thereafter the market steadied in the absence of any further pressure.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.66 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 23

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.03/11.02) 11.04/11.03
July (10.65/10.64) 10.70/10.69
October (10.22/10.22) 10.22/10.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 23

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (6.04) 6.04
American May (5.91) 5.91
Egyptian March (8.92) 8.89
Egyptian May (8.72) 8.69

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 23

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 194-8 and Rs. 195-8. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 195-4 with New York futures about 3 points down.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Small Trading In Coals And Teas

CALCUTTA, March 23

Jutes ruled easier and only limited business was put through. In coals there was only small trading with rates more or less unchanged. In teas only solitary deal in Tukvar round 15/8 came into operation in early part of session. Later Partrakolas ordy were done at 865 small lot and Putinbaree at 86. Miscellaneous section was featureless except sugars which were in fair request at last levels. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1951/54 103 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 97/4; three per cent Government paper 88/4 small lot; three per cent loan 1941 103/12 small lot; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 105/9 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/9 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/11; five per cent loan 1940/43 110/8.

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref 137 small lot; Reserve Bank 126/4 small lot.

Railways: Howrah Amta 120; Hardwar Dehra 128.

Coals: Amalgamated 18/8 small lot; Bengal 266/8.

Jutes: Alliance pref 128 small lots; Anglo India 364; Barnagore 125 small lots; Cheviot 184; Dalhousie 295/8; Gourepore 593; Howrah 48/3; Kamarhatty 463; Kamarhatty pref 134; Kankinarrah 390; National 21/12 small lot; Northbrook 38/12 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/13 ex div; Benares Elec 15/4; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/10 small lot; Bhagalpore elec 7/4 small lots; Cuttack Elec 8/8; Up Elec 180 small lots; Triton Insurance 245 small odd lot; B I Corpn ordy 3/14; Dunlop Rubber pref 131;

Sugars: Buland 13/11; Carew and Co 20/14; New Savan 13/11; Sree Sitaram 10/11;

Teas: Patrakola ordy 865 small lot; Putinabaree 86; Tukvar 15/8.

Debentures: Six one fourth per cent 1938/43 Hanuman Sugar 101; five half per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee property 100.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 23

Previous closing	4.96
To-day's opening	4.95 5/8
To-day's closing	4.95 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 23

Previous closing	4.95 13/16
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.96 1/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, March 23

Previous closing	74.91
To-day's opening	74.93
To-day's closing	74.95
Difference	+.04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 23

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96 and then eased to 4.95 3/4 eventually further declining to 4.95 11/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.96 1/16

Franc opened at 74.93 and then improved to 74.94 with little movements thereafter.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.95.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 23

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 13/16d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	19 3/4d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 23

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, March 23

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, March 23
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 1/2) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.45
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.31) 62.34
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 23

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 49/3, 49/2 and 49. In the absence of any fresh developments abroad and general quietness of outside sources the market was quiet and featureless with some scattered buying. However as London cables did not show any improvement prices here suffered a slight setback and closed quiet at Rs. 49/6, 49/5 and 49/3/6.

Gold opened quiet but steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12 and 34/12/3. Operations continued to remain quiet and featureless with traders little disposed to enter the market aggressively with the result that movements remained narrow and uninteresting. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12 and 34/12.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 23

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 71 7/8, May 73 1/8 and July 75. There was very little activity today owing to quieter foreign advices with operators awaiting developments in the political situation abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 23

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97 7/8. The market displayed some activity on scattered commission house buying but the demand was generally slow owing to quieter foreign advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 23

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£213 1/2 buyers £214 sellers. Barely steady) £213 1/4 buyers £213 3/4.

Lead (£16 3/4 buyers £16 13/16 sellers. Quiet) £16 11/16 sellers. No buyers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 3/4) £40 1/4 to £40 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, March 23

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Small business. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE

New Crop March April (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 1/2 sellers

Dunlop March (£23 3/4 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£22 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/2 paid and sellers) 7 1/2 paid and buyers

October December (7 3/4 paid and sellers) 7 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, March 23

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 23

Wheat May	4 6 3
Wheat September	4 6 9
Linseed May	7 4 6
Linseed September	7 8 0

Okha Port Shipping

BOMBAY, March 23.

The Port Officer, Okha, wires under to-day's date as follows:—

S.S. "Chalamchan" of the Sindhia Steam Navigation Company arrived on the 19th instant, loaded 1 500 tons of cement for Rangoon and left on the 20th instant.

S.S. "Baron Polworth" of Messrs. H. Hogarth and Sons arrived on the 20th instant for loading about 6 000 tons of salt for Calcutta. s.s. "Notos" arrived on the 21st instant with 2,200 tons of gypsum.—A. P.

Outside Movements Very Few On Stock Exchange

INTERNATIONALS ADVERSELY AFFECTED ... BY AMERICAN FLOOD NEWS ...

Rubber Firm On News Of Goodyear Strike End

WALL STREET IRREGULAR

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 23

Pending Germany's reply business was confined to routine requirements in the Stock Exchange and outstanding movements were very few.

American flood news adversely affected internationals but a slight rally appeared later.

Rubber was unaffected by reduction of United Kingdom stocks but was inclined to be firmer on news of the end of the goodyear strike at Akronohio. Other commodities and exchanges were quietly steady.

Wall Street opened steady and turned irregular. Farm implement issues featured.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 23

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday March 12 £97 1/2
Friday, March 13, £97 1/4
Monday, March 16, £97 1/4
Tuesday, March 17, £97 1/2
Wednesday, March 18, £97 1/2
Thursday, March 19, £97 1/2
Friday, March 20, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 23
3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round owing to the lack of fresh support. Giltedged securities were easy. Industrials in general were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 5/8) £114 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 21-0
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£8 3/8) £8
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (45-0) 45-6
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-9
Woolsworth New Ford (121-1 1/2) 121-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (41-0) 41-0
University Ordinary (32-3) 32-3
Ford Motors (35-4 1/2) 35-0
Cable Wires (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British American Tobacco (122-6) 123-9
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (154-4 1/2) 154-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20-0) 20-0
Distillers (99-7 1/2) 99-7 1/2
Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-3
British Celanese (13-3) 13-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 63-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-0) 51-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Western Limited Ordinary (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (50 5/8) 49 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 23
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 3/4) £116 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 3/4) £115 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (47-0) 48-0
Empire of India Ceylon (31-9) 31-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubbers Plant Inv Trust (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19) £18 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (67-3) 68-9
Crown Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14) £14
Goldar New (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Moddar New (55-0) 55-0
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (91-3) 91-3
Burma Oil (96-3) 96-3
Mexican Eagle (12-10 1/2) 12-3
Shell Transport (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 1/4) £33

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£23 1/4) £23 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£105) £105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 23

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 63 3/4) dol 63 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/8) dol 35 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 63 1/4) dol 63 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 131 1/4) unquoted.

VOTING POWERS FOR T. U. MEMBERS

Scheduled Class Franchise Lowered In Four Provinces

Multi-Member Constituencies Only In Bombay Presidency

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

Three Draft Orders presented to Parliament to-day dealing with the proposals of the Hammond Committee on Delimitation of constituencies for the Provincial Legislatures have been published from Delhi. Another order dealing with corrupt practices is likely to be published early in summer.

The Order dealing with Provincial Legislative Assemblies does not contain schedules of constituencies, which, will be published in a few days. The areas and arrangement of these constituencies are, it is stated, substantially the same as are set out in the Hammond Report, except as regards the General Territorial Constituencies for the Madras Provincial Legislative Assembly and a few other minor changes.

The Order dealing with Scheduled Castes contains a list for each province, names of Scheduled Castes and the localities where they live.

The Order dealing with Provincial Assemblies provides that all Territorial Constituencies in Madras shall be single-member, except in those cases where a seat is to be reserved for Scheduled Castes. In Bombay there will be multi-member constituencies. Elsewhere there will not be multi-member constituencies except where necessary for Scheduled Castes under the Poona Pact. And where there must be multi-member constituencies, the Secretary of State sticks to the principle of cumulative voting.

The Hammond Committee had recommended that in women's constituencies both men and women could vote except in women's constituencies of Bengal and Bihar. The Secretary of State has suggested that the same principle should apply to women's constituencies in the Punjab and Sind as well.

CHANGES IN T. U. SEATS.

There are changes also regarding Trade Union Constituencies. The Hammond Committee had recommended that in Bengal representatives of Trade Unions be elected by executives of the Trade Unions. This exception of Bengal has been removed so that there will be uniformity in all provinces and election of representatives of Trade Union constituencies will be not by the Executive but by members of Trade Unions. Four conditions are laid down for a Trade Union, namely, it must be registered, bonafide, and have been in existence for two years and its accounts audited. There is no list in the schedule of specific trade unions but the order directs that the Governor would certify the names of unions which could return representatives. After the first election there will be appointed by the Governor a tribunal to make changes in the list of Trade Unions which could return representatives. This will be done by the Governor in his individual judgment.

VARSITY SEATS.

As for University seats, the Government of India had recom-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

(Continued from Col. 7).

mended that the constituencies should be Senates and their courts. The Secretary of State has turned this down and has accepted the Hammond Committee's recommendations whereby Senates and graduates of seven years standing get the franchise.

Advantage has been taken to modify the provisions, for the Scheduled Castes. This has been done for the Scheduled Castes in the four provinces of Madras, U.P., and Bihar and Orissa by lowering the franchise for them in these provinces. By this modification it is hoped that at least ten per cent of the Scheduled Caste population will be enfranchised as suggested by the Franchise Committee.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the Order is in respect of women voters in the Kasi Hills of Assam, close to Shillong. Here the system is matriarchal and property is in the name of the wife and so women are registered as voters. Unfortunately they do not go to vote. So it has been provided that women could nominate their husbands to vote for them.—A. P.

Memorial To Late King-Emperor

BRABOURNE'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Bulk Of Collections For Relief Of Suffering Humanity

His Excellency, Lord Brabourne, has issued the following appeal:—

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was called by the Sheriff on Tuesday, February the 11th, 1936, for the purpose of expressing their deep sense of grief at the death of His Majesty King George V, Emperor of India. It was resolved, at that meeting, that a Fund should be started to commemorate, in a fitting manner, the beloved memory of His late Majesty.

The poignant grief that was manifest all over India made it abundantly clear that His Majesty's death has left a void in the hearts of the public. The deep impression made by His Majesty, during his two visits to this country, by his earnestness to take all possible measures for the welfare of his Indian subjects, and the interest he continued to show in their well-being throughout his reign of over 25 year, have, I am convinced, left an indelible mark on the minds of the citizens of Bombay, and I feel confident that they will be second to none in giving a tangible expression to their sentiment by raising a fitting Memorial to the memory of their late King-Emperor.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

A Committee of the citizens of Bombay has been appointed to collect Funds for an object which was dear to the heart of His Majesty and which will benefit the public of Bombay in a direction where the need is the greatest.

While fully realising the numerous calls that have been made, in recent times, on the public-spirited citizens of Bombay, I am now appealing to you for Funds for a Public Memorial to our late beloved King-Emperor. A small part of these funds will be used to erect a Statue of His late Majesty on a suitable site and the Bulk of them will be used for the benefit of the sick and suffering of Bombay City.

The scheme under consideration at present is for the erection, equipment and endowment of an Infirmary to take chronic patients who are now occupying beds in the City hospitals. Should this scheme not prove to be practicable, the amount available, together with the balance remaining in the Silver Jubilee Fund, will be used to benefit the hospitals in such ways as to render them more efficient to carry out their great task. It is not the intention of the Committee to erect any new buildings unless they are in a position to endow them fully for the future.

I am confident that the public of Bombay will respond to my appeal with their usual generosity.

BOMBAY TO HONOUR DEAD KING

Bombay's plans for a Memorial to His late Majesty were outlined at a meeting of the "King George V Memorial Fund" Committee held at Government House on March 17th.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay took the Chair and opened the proceedings with a short speech in which he outlined the events leading up to the meeting. He reminded his audience of the Jubilee celebrations which had taken place less than a year ago, and pointed out that, though the event they were now to commemorate was, alas, a very different one to last year, the object of the new Fund was to establish a suitable Memorial to His late Majesty, whom they had delighted to honour on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee last year.

His Excellency pointed out that, at the Sheriff's meeting held last month, it was made clear that it was the wish of the citizens of Bombay to raise a Memorial, and that a Committee had been appointed at that meeting for the purpose of raising money for this purpose.

The first point for decision was what form the Memorial should take, and it was unanimously decided that a Statue of His late Majesty should be erected on a suitable site in Bombay, and that the main part of the Fund should be devoted to helping the sick and suffering of Bombay City.

Jubilee Fund.

His Excellency proceeded to explain the position as regards the Jubilee Fund. The balance remaining in that Fund, which is also to be devoted to the relief of the sick and suffering, is approximately Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs. A number of schemes are under consideration, but the one which has apparently found most favour is for the establishment and endowment of an Infirmary for the City of Bombay. His Excellency pointed out that it would, in his opinion, be a great mistake to start another institution in Bombay unless it were properly endowed for the future, and that the sum available (i.e. Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs) was not sufficient.

It was generally agreed by all those attending the meeting that some such scheme is badly needed in Bombay. An Infirmary would relieve the hospitals of the City of a number of their incurable patients, thereby enabling the hospitals to use their beds for curable patients, who require more skilled attendance than do the incurable patients.

Amalgamation Suggested.

It was therefore decided that, provided the Infirmary scheme could be proceeded with, or some other agreed scheme could be found in the case the Infirmary was not eventually found to be practicable, the two Funds should be amalgamated so as to make a really important sum available for the object in view. It was also agreed that the appeal should consist entirely of requests for subscriptions, i.e., that no entertainments of any sort should be organised to raise funds, as it was felt that such entertainments would be out of place at the present time.

Resolutions electing Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla president of the Committee and co-opting several persons were passed.

The following were elected as the Honorary Secretaries of the Committee:—

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy; Mr. Molonky; Mr. M. M. Amersey; Mr. Behram N. Karanjia.

It was decided that the Executive Committee should consist of the Chairman, the Secretaries, and the Treasurers (Sir Sohrabji Pochkhanawala and Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta), and that they should have the power to co-opt further members should the occasion arise.

Several Sub-Committees representing various trades and professional and commercial interests were then appointed.

His Excellency then announced the donations which he had received in advance of the meeting.

Cotton Markets Remain Idle

Details Of U. S. Farm Programme

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN COTTON ACREAGE

Foreign Hedge Selling And Trade Buying

The long-awaited details of the U. S. Farm Bill were released on Saturday.

Mr. Wallace, the Secretary for the Agriculture, estimated that subsidy payments to farmers would amount to an approximate national average of ten dollars per acre for shifting to soil-conserving crops.

President Roosevelt has signed a Bill appropriating dollars 470,000,000 for Farm Programme.

Shortly after Mr. Wallace telegraphed to all State Directors to begin operations and the new programme immediately.

Rates of payments for diverting land from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops are all soil-depleting crops except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sugar beet, sugarcane, flax and rice approximately ten dollars per acre, for diverting cotton five cents per lb., but no payments will be made for diversion of more than 35 per cent. of acreage in individual farm.

In the Corn Belt, the individual payments would range from 5 to 20 dollars per acre.

These terms were considered too vague and it is believed that hardly curtailment quota be achieved and probably there would be considerable increase in cotton acreage in the States.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

The outline of the Farm Bill as given above was considered too vague to immediately influence the cotton market where late months were relatively heavy under hedge selling partly by foreign interests.

There was considerable shifting of hedge sales from near months to distant deliveries which resulted in widening differences. It is feared that under the new Farm Bill there will be considerable increase in cotton acreage and we still think it safe to unload all holdings and remain short of new crop months. During May the new crop is bound to give hopes of big yield when prices are likely to reach low levels.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with July 10.65 but prices declined 3 points from the opening level under scattered selling and July was quoted 10.62 which was the lowest level for the day. At this level there was good trade demand for near months and prices advanced 10 points and reacted 10.72 which was the highest level for July. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 10 points for near months but new crop months were one to two points higher. Spot cotton prices were raised by 3 points at 11.46c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also fairly steady with a fairly good enquiry and closed at a rise of 7 points. Spot cotton prices gained 7 points at 11.57c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with July 5.77. The market was quiet with moderate trade support which was set off by scattered week-end long liquidation. Later on there was Bombay selling and local liquidation with trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a net rise of one point to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.32d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. At the close. March was quoted 5.40, May 5.38 and July 5.34.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was dull with a restricted turnover. Sakels futures closed unchanged to one point up with spot cotton 9.31. Uppers futures were quiet and declined 2 to 3 points with spot cotton 4 points down at 7.39d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was irregular with a limited turnover. Sakels futures closed one point up to 5 points down while Ashmouni Contracts gained 11 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market continued quiet with prices moving within recent trading ranges due to the uncertainties in Washington and Europe. There has been further price-fixing and hedging against, moderate movement of spot cotton and the evening up of March position with some foreign selling of new crop months attributed to hedging against outside growths.

Differences between near and later months widened owing to the sustaining influences of the tight old crop and spot situation and doubts that the new farm programme will materially influence planting intentions in the South.

The Cotton Producers' Pool is credited with stopping a few notices at slightly below its buying levels.

Some believe that if consumption continues to remain on the present scale, the trade will require some better grades from the twelve-cent loan cotton if available. Nothing definite regarding the longrange disposal of Government financed supplies has transpired.

Primary cloth markets were quiet with the uncertainties in connection with the tax restraining forward business.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. July Highest (12 noon)	10.72+10
N. Y. July Lowest (10-7 a.m.)	10.62
Liverpool July Highest	5.79+01
Liverpool July Lowest	5.77—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Excellent trade buying nears. Believe Pool still has 30,000 March. Spot houses transferring hedges to distants. Speculative interest lacking.

New York.—From details of Soil Erosion Bill, hardly think curtailment quota be achieved. Our advices indicate considerable increase in cotton acreage.

New York.—Agricultural plan failed to encourage outside buying. No pressure to sell. Trade buying old crop months.

AMERICAN COTTON GINNINGS

Season	In Running Bales.	In 500 lbs. Bales.
1935/36	10,417,060	10,635,000
1934/35	9,469,000	9,634,000
1933-34	12,660,000	13,043,100
1932-33	12,703,281	12,994,430
1931/32	16,628,874	17,095,594
1930/31	13,755,518	13,931,597
1929/30	14,544,584	14,821,499
1928/29	14,296,549	14,477,874

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 21.

Broach A/M. Op. 196 1/4; Highest 196 1/4; Lowest 195 1/4; Closing 195 1/4

Broach J/A. Op. 197 1/4; Highest 197 1/2; Lowest 196 3/4; Closing 196 3/4.

Oomra March Op. 180; Highest 180; Lowest 179 3/4; Closing 179 3/4

Oomra May Op. 178 3/4; Highest 178 3/4; Lowest 178 1/4; Closing 178 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 178; Highest 178 1/4; Lowest 178; Closing 178.

Bengal March Op. 150 3/4; Highest 150 3/4; Lowest 149 1/2; Closing 149 1/2

Bengal May Op. 145; Highest 145 1/4; Lowest 144 3/4; Closing 144 3/4.

Bengal July Op. 143 3/4; Highest 143 3/4; Lowest 143 1/4; Closing 143 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 17 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 7 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (31-3-36) Rs. 4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 106 July 129 Oct. 121 at Cross Rate 4.96.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 196/8—Liverpool May 5.93 Rs. 61 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 198—Liverpool July 5.81 Rs. 55 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 196/8—New York May 11.05 Rs. 51 at Cross Rate 4.96

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 198—New York July 10.72 Rs. 42 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 19th March	15,442
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,676,515
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,468,647
Increase	207,868

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 23.

The local gold and silver market were quiet but steady with a limited business. Silver opened at Rs. 49/2 and advanced to Rs. 49/4 and later on was quoted at Rs. 49/3. Gold market was steady at Rs. 34/12/3. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/2. The tendency of the market is irregular.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 3 6
Chaitra delivery	49 3 0
Vaishakh delivery	49 2 6
Ready gold	34 12 3
Chaitra delivery	34 12 3
Vaishakh delivery	34 11 9

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar. 21.

March	44.95
May	44.72—48
July	44.65—40

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 195/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 196 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased long liquidation, influenced by unfavourable U. S. Farm programme and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 195/4. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points as expected and the local market remained steady with Broach A/M delivery. In the memory of the late Sheth Manilal of Messrs. Motilal Mulji, the local market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	195	8	0
Broach J/A	197	0	0
Oomra March	181	8	0
Oomra May	179	4	0
Oomra July	179	4	0
Bengal March	149	12	0
Bengal May	145	4	0
Bengal July	143	0	0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Mar. 23.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal Mar.	5,200	6,700
Oomra Mar.	Nil	750

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 161	156	151		148
Punjab	... 161	156	151		148
Oomra No. 3	191	188	185		182 ...
C. P. No. 1	205	202	199		196 ...
C. P. No. 2	197	194	191		188 ...
Broach No. 2	... 204	201	198		194

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Bengal Superfine	165/167
Bengal Fine	157/160
C.P. 1 Fine	196/198
C.P. 2 Fine	190/192
Arvi Fine	192/194
Ellichpur Fine	189/191
Berar Fine	185/187
Khamgaon Fine	185/187
Mulkapur Fine	182/184
Khandesh Fine	175/177
Jalna/Sailu Fine	183/185
Burwah Sanavad Fine	187/188
Mathia Fine	170/175
Broach Fine	200/202
Punjab/American	201/211
Sindh-American	201/211
Compta Good	226/262
Westerns	206/216
Kampala	314/316
Jinja	309/311
New Manza	291/296
Jagadia Ankleshwar	225/328
Surat-Navsari	238/241

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, March 23

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	20-3-36.	This year.
Khandesh	2,717	216,674
Central India	871	203,879
Barsi and Nagar	1,399	115,196
Hyderdabad Gaorani	113	25,603
Berar	2,532	233,420
Central Provinces	679	70,816
Total Oomras	8,311	865,588
Dholera	439	62,379
N W Provinces	200	60,480
Rajputana	...	52,936
Sind Punjab	1,264	368,572
Broach	6,075	103,693
Coompta and Dharwar	104	11,635
Westerns Northerns	62	17,577
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	11	8,571
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,073
Egyptian and African	...	118,969
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	16,466	1,692,981

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 19th Mar

In full-pressed bales	20-3-36.	This year.
Europe	737	302,179
Japan and China	7,650	667,889
Coast Ports	...	16,188
Up-country by Rail	...	120,782
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	53,813
Total	8,387	1,160,851

COTTON OPTIONS

Bombay, March 23

Yearly tejimandi on Broach April/May	Rs. 4
Yearly tejimandi on Broach July/August 1936	Rs. 17 1/4
Yearly teji on Rs. 210 July/August 1936	Rs. 5
Yearly mandi on Rs. 185 July/August 1936	Rs. 5
Monthly tejimandi July/August 1936	Rs. 8
Monthly Rs. 5 difference teji July/August 1936	Rs. 2 1/4
Monthly Rs. 5 difference mandi July/August 1936	Rs. 2 1/4
Monthly Rs. 10 difference teji July/August 1936	Rs. 1 1/4
Monthly Rs. 10 difference mandi July/August 1936	Rs. 1 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 21-3-36	6452000	4034000
Receipts yesterday 21-3-36	7000	2000
Exports to date 21-3-36	4900000	3639000
Stock at Ports 20-3-36	2182000	2376000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-3-36	1967000	557000
Stock at Liverpool 20-3-36	691000	830000
Visible Supply 20-3-36	5639000	5525000
Quantity in sight 20-3-36	11066000	7204000
Quantity out of sight 20-3-36	8533000	6997000

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Mar. 23.

	Opening.
March	191.10—50
June	192.50—50

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 23

O. S. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Thames Maru of 4254 reg. tons, Capt. K. Mishiwa arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Hongkong and Colombo with general cargo.

James Mackintosh & Co.'s Greek Line s.s. Saronikos of 2175 reg. tons, Capt. S. Divatides arrived from Constanza via Port Said in ballast.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Ranee of 3143 reg. tons, Capt. J. MacLean arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Alleppey, Cochin, Calicut and Marmagoa with general cargo.

F F Campbel land Coy's s.s. City of Birmingham of 3408 reg. tons, Capt. F. W. Letton arrived from Norfolk via Newport, New York, Suez, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Winkfield of 3194 reg. tons, Capt. K. D. McKenzie arrived from Rangoon, via Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with rice, Timber and general cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Sumatra Maru of 4272 reg. tons, Capt. T. Tomite arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Hatimura of 4893.13 reg. tons, Capt. H. Taylor arrived from Moulmein, via Rangoon, Colombo, Coast ports and Cannanore with rice and timber cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 23

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Nowshera of 4875 reg. tons, Capt. F. H. Brewer sailed for Akyab in water ballast.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Chinkoa of 3295 reg. tons, Capt. J. D. Wood sailed for Colombo and Quilon via Beypore with cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Gairsoppa of 3227 reg. tons, Capt. C. H. Lea sailed for Rangoon via Calicut and Colombo with general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Warfield of 3805 reg. tons, Capt. C. A. Vaughan sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Ports with S. B. cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Fairfield City of 3450 reg. tons, Capt. F. Pickrring sailed for Calcutta via Madras with S. B. cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Surada of 3382 reg. tons, Capt. T. G. Hodgkinson sailed for Navlakhi in water ballast.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 23-3-36.

S S Saronikos (J. M. & Co.) for Port Said.

S S Takliwa (M M & Co.) for African Ports.

S S Chyebassa (M. M. & Co.) for Calcutta.

Bombay, March 23.

EXPORTS.

S S City of Birmingham for Philadelphia.—128 bales raw wool, D Abraham & Sons; 61 bales goat skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For New York.—24 bales goat skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Halifax.—31 bags seed, M Bhuta & Co.

For Montreal.—63 drums castor oil, S Oil Mills Co.

S S Warfield for London.—58 bales wool raw, C Lester & Co.

S S Roxburg for Port Said (for orders) 11670 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

For London 520 bags gr: kernals, M. Bhutta & Co.

S S Anna Balgaris for Hull.—2150 bags gr: oil cake, M S Kaisha.

For Dakar (for orders)—3100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tuscania for Glasgow.—12 bales wool, S Nanji & Co.; 60 bales wool, B Harbhavan.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokkaichi.—500 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Kobe.—150 tons old steel, S Gabriel.; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.; 700 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trd.; 100 bales cotton, A Podar & Co.; 398 bales cotton, Kotak & Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trd.

S S Muraran Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trd. Co.; 200 bales cotton N. Manilal & Co.; 1000 bales cotton N. Nagsee & Co.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton V Morarji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 23

S S Lechtenfels, Agents, L. S. Ltd. from Hamburg, Bremen, and Stetheir.—26 cases cotton p'goods; 57 cases buttons; 16 cases table requisite; 900 drums petrol; 131 cases photo goods; 83 cases cutlery; 1641 bags paper; 71 cases pencils; 100 cases school slates; 12 cases leather files; 20 cases brushes; 179 cases iron drums; 36 case stel goods; 90 lls. steel tubes; 284 cases hardware; 454 cases wire nails; 103 cases iron ware; 160 bags iron bolts and nuts; 15 cases copper foils; 276 cases iron hinges; 554 cases m.s. angles; 165 pcs. steel sheet; 1989 bdls. steel hoops; 69 bdls. sewing machine parts; 34 pkgs. dry batteries; 59 cases elect. lamp parts; 20 cases glass shades; 53 cases elect machinery; 24 cases elect. table fans; 252 cases umbrella fitting; 47 cases wooden ware; 59 cases silk goods; 42 cases rubber goods; 568 pkgs. tyres; 127 cases tin ware; 38 cases earthen ware; 853 cases glass bottles; 47 cases glass tubes; 79 cases glass ware; 100 bags magnesium sulphate; 85 cases camphor powder; 100 bdls. y.m. sheets; 222 cases beer; 14 cases provision; 11 cases gum.

From Gdengin and Danzig.—379 bdls. plywood.

From Copenhagen.—10 cases machinery; 10 cases ham; 57 pcs. grinding mills and stones.

From Lisbon.—127 pcs. timber.

From Antwerp.—46 cases cotton p'goods; 10 cks. oxide of zinc; 800 kegs. hydro sulphide; 20 cases hydro sulphide; 4151 pkgs. dyes; 29 cases chemicals; 90 cases bicarbonate of ammonia; 49 drums sulphide of sodium; 56 cases chrome alum dry; 132 cases medicines; 51 dingh acetic acid; 40 bags dextrine; 448 cases beer; 100 bags sugar; 19 cases cocoa powder; 24 cases cycle tubes; 55 bales cycle tyres; 1200 bdls. steel sheets; 30 bdls. galv. iron pipe; 1120 pcs. iron pipe; 2302 bdls. iron pipe; 368 pcs. tubes; 140 cases chains; 406 coils steel hoops; 636 bdls. steel hoops; 200 bags dog spikes; 200 pcs. m.s. plates; 400 bdls. m.s. circles; 512 cases m.s. sheets; 546 bags paper; 104 bags straw boards 260 bags broken tiles 34 bags cork.

From Alexandria.—50 bales cotton.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 23.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/4/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 97/3
3 per cent 1941 103/14
3 per cent 1951/54 102/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/10
4 per cent 1943 109/12
4 per cent 1960/70 112/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 110/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/14

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 107
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/4 and improved to Rs. 97/6 but declined to Rs. 97/0/6 and closed at Rs. 91/2/6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 23.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 1/8
Banks selling T T	268 1/8
Banks buying T T	265 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 21st instant	4.96 1/8
Japan/London 23rd instant	1/2
Java/London 23rd instant	7.22 1/2
Hongkong/London 23rd instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 23rd instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 21st instant	74.91
London/Belgium 21st instant	29.29
London/Switzerland 21st instant	15.14 1/4
London/Berlin 21st instant	12.28
London/Stockholm 21st instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 21st instant	4.95 13/16
London/Amsterdam 21st instant	7.27
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 21st instant	£7-0-11
Silver London Ready 21st instant	19 13/16
Silver London Forward 21st instant	19 3/4
Silver New York Ready 21st instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 21st instant	9/16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 21st instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Easy.	

Tata Power Shares Quiet

ABSENCE OF BUYER

Narrow Trading Session

BOMBAY: Mareh 23.

The local Share Bazar was dull and featureless. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

There was some selling in Tata Power shares while Iron and Steel shares ruled quiet with a limited turnover. In the Miscellaneous Section there was little business. It being the month-end transfer period, there was mostly 'budly' business.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 23.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	672 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	158 2
100	Central India	206 14
100	Colaba	117 8
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	156 14
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	50 0
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	178 12
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	97 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	257 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2,000 0
50	Simplex	58 12
100	Swadeshi	145 0
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	101 8
25-50	Central	32 4
500	Imperial	1532 8
125-500	Im. Contry	373 12
50-100	India	126 8
100	Reserve Bank	129 0
5	Union	5-6-6

CEMENTS.

100	Bundi	34 10
70	Gwalior	118 12
160	Indian	457 8
40	Katni Def.	2125 0
100	Katni Ord.	362 8
75	Okha	265 10
10	Punjab	23 10
100	Shahabad	478 2
70	United	119 12

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	40 10
200	Oriental	4905 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1,572 8
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	154 1
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	185 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Century	160 157 158
Bom. Dyeing	676 678 673 676 671 672
Kohinoor	180 178
Central India	207 206
Simplex	58 57 58/12
Swadeshi	146 145
Bundi	34/14 34/12 34/10
I. Cement	460 458 456 457
Punjab	23/10
Shahabad	481 475 477 478
Andhra	1575 1570 1572 7567 1572
Tata Hydro	161/4 160/10
Tata Power	1532 1536 1520 1526 1525
Tram. Ord.	155 154/6 151/1
T. Steel Dfd.	536 538 532 535
T. Steel Ord.	146/8 146 146/4 146/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	165/8 165/12 165/8
Bellapur	162 160 161
B. Steam	271 270/10
B. Burma	372 371 373

100 Tata Hydro	160 10
1000 Tata Power	1525 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	870 0
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 4
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500	Tapty Valley	787 8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	29 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	535 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	186 2
50	Belapur Sugar	161 14
250	Bombay Steam	270 10
125	Bombay Burma	373 2
50	Bombay Burma Con	127 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-0-3
50	Bombay Telephone	106 8
100	Indian Bleaching	105 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 10
30	Premier Construction	71 12
25	Tata Oil	15 2

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	522 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	148 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	193 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION Ltd.

Declaration Of Dividend

The following report and Balance Sheet as on 31st December 1935 will be presented at the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Corporation to be held at Cawnpore on 28th March:—

The Directors submit the audited Accounts for 1935. The profit for the year, after making all necessary allowances and including income from Investments, amounts to Rs. 17,46,098-10-10, to which has to be added the sum of Rs. 1,58,041-0-4, being profit on the sale of property and investments, and the amount brought forward from last year, namely, Rs. 5,34,159-1-8, making the total sum available Rs. 24,38,298-12-10. After allowing Rs. 2,50,000 for Depreciation, your Directors recommend that the balance of Rs. 21,88,298-12-10 should be disposed of in the following manner:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Dividend for the year to 31st December, 1935 on the 8 p.c. Preference Shares (Rs. 8 per share)	6,48,000	0	0
(2) Dividend for the year to 31st December, 1935 on the Ordinary Shares at three annas per share (18¾ p.c. per annum)	8,27,812	8	0
(3) Transfer to General Reserve	5,00,000	0	0
(4) Carry forward to next Account	2,12,486	4	10
	21,88,298	12	10

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar 23

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,633
Linseed	22,377
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	381
Gingellyseed	197
Poppyseed	123
Groundnuts	13,986
Castorseeds	3,068
Rice	21,821
Myrabollams	2,378
Cottonseed	5,025
Mowraseed	266
Gram	2,664
Joowar	260
Barley	340
Bajree	558
	Tons.
Coal	2,196

WESTERN DISTURBANCE FEEBLE

POONA, March 23.

A few thundershowers have occurred in Assam, East Bengal, North Madras Coast and Coorg. The western distrurbance is feeble.

FORECAST

Scattered thundershowers will occur in Assam, Bengal, Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Province. —A. P.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 21.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	75
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	76
Consolidated Gas	34
United Corpn.	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	17
American Tel. and Tel.	100
Western Union Telg	56
Radio Corp.	13
New York Central	34
Erie R. R.	14
Pennsylvania R. R.	32
Union Pacific R.R.	102
Great North Pfd.	38
Northern Pacific Rly.	30
Bethelehem Steel	55
United States Steel	63 1/2
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	99
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	87
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	105
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	81
Anaconda Copper Mining	35
General Motor	64
Packard Motor	12
General Electric	39
Kelvinators	25
Int. Cement	46
Socony	14 3/4
Hiram Walker	29
National Dairy	34
Chase Bank	40
National City Bank	36
Amr. Celanese	29
Sun Life of Canada	330
Int. Nickel of Canada	49
American Smelting	88
Distillers	27
Com Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	101
Can Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	117
Can Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	114
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	106

Market slightly lower. Carloadings 19400 up. Celanese Corp. has declared a dividend of 50 cents Extra dividend March 31st.

Total Business:—3/4 million.

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1936

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J2

'SUBHAS' RETURN, DANGER TO STATE'

CRAIK'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY

Says Bose Was Not Arrested For C. D. Activities

NEW DELHI, March 23.

In the Legislative Assembly today, three important official bills were introduced relating to the Companies Act, the Tariff Act and Ticketless Travel on Railways. Mr. M. G. Hallet, the Home Secretary, was sworn in amidst cheers.

Sir Henry Craik, replying Mr. S. K. Hosmani's question regarding the refusal of passport to Mr. J. M. Adhikari, said he was first refused passport in 1934 in view of his Communist activities.

Later, however, the Government agreed to grant him the passport, but subsequently certain fresh information came to light in connection with an arrest made in January last, which made it clear that he was likely to be engaged in Communist activities outside India, and that the issue of a passport was therefore undesirable.

Replying to Mr. Chettiar's questions, Sir Henry Craik said Mr. Subash Bose had been warned if he returned to India he could not expect to remain at liberty.—

In the Assembly, Sir Henry Craik, answering supplementary questions, stated Government had evidence that if Mr. Subash Chandra Bose returned to India, it would be a danger to the State.

Mr. Kazmi:—Have you any evidence that if Mr. Subash Bose returns to India, he would engage himself in activities, which will be a danger to India?

Sir Henry Craik:—There is ample evidence.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir:—Was there any undertaking obtained from Mr. Subash Bose at any time that he would confine himself to constitutional methods of agitation?

Sir Henry Craik was heard to reply "I am not aware."

Mr. A. C. Dutt:—Was not Mr. Subash Bose arrested in India in connection with Civil Disobedience movement?

Sir Henry Craik:—His arrest was not in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement but for other reasons.

Mr. Satyamurti:—What is the evidence on which you based your conclusion, that if he returns, his activities will be a danger to the State?

Sir Henry Craik:—There are adjournment motions on this question. Why not better wait to hear till then.

Mr. Satyamurti:—May I know if Government will not object to the adjournment motion being discussed.

Sir Henry Craik:—Certainly not.

Mr. Lakshmikanta Maitra:—Was there no ban on his return to India.

Sir Henry Craik was heard to answer in the negative.—A. P.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was accorded a splendid reception on arrival at Delhi Railway Station. Picture shows him in the midst of large crowd.

SIND HINDU MINORITY'S PLEA

Proper Safeguards Under Reforms Urged

KARACHI: March 22.

The Hindu minority fears under separated Sind were voiced at the All-Sind Hindu Conference, which ended to-day.

The Conference urged Government the necessity of introducing into the new Constitution proper safeguards and system in point of electorates with reservation of seats with sufficient weightage and equitable adjustment of franchise in the local Assembly.

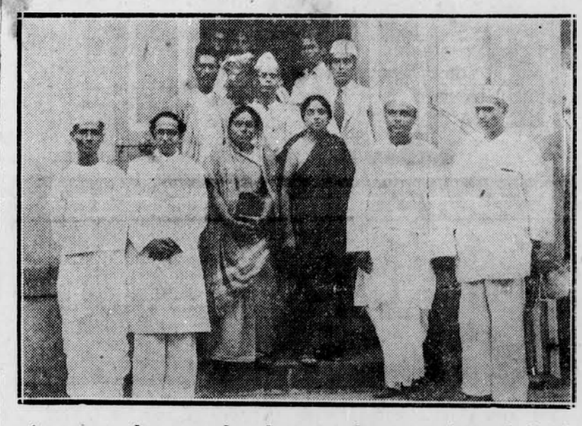
The Conference disagreeing with the neutral attitude of the Congress on the Communal Award expressed the opinion that the Award was a negation of elementary principles of democratic government.

It further deplored the reported attitude of Bhawalpore State authorities towards the Hindus and sympathised with the brethren and appeal to the Government of India to intervene and bring about reconciliation.

The Conference considered its own constitution and resolved that the attainment of Dominion Status for India by constitutional methods as its goal.

The Conference formed a Standing Committee, consisting of 40 members from throughout Sind to promote unity among Hindus.

The Conference adopted a condolence resolution touching the death of late King George and tendered respectful loyalty to King Edward VIII.—A.P.



A group photograph taken on the occasion of Anti-Constitution Conference held on Saturday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Mrs. Kamaladevi the President and officers of the organising Committee are seen in the picture.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR HARIJANS

Sevak Sangh Decides Training 25 Boys

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The "Associated Press" understands to-day's meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh disposed of half the number of items on the agenda so that to-morrow there will be another sitting. Mr. G. D. Birla presided to-day, among others present being Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, and Mr. A. S. Thakkar.

Sanction was accorded to the proposal to start an industrial home for Harijans in Delhi at the Harijan Colony and train twenty-five boys in leather manufacturing, carpentry, etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 (non-recurring) and Rs. 3,000 recurring.

A scheme submitted by the Utkal Sevak Sangh for a grant-in-aid to the carpentry Institute at Cuttack also it is said was approved.

The Committee will discuss tomorrow measures to carry on propaganda on a large scale among Ezhavas in Malabar.

Ex-Viceroy's Daughter Engaged

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 23.

Honourable Anne Wood, daughter of Viscount Halifax is engaged to marry Earl Feversham.

TWO LAKHS NEARLY READY

Ahmedabad Prepares For Commerce College

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

The Ahmedabad Education Society is busy making arrangements to fulfil the conditions laid down by the University for the affiliation of the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce. The amount of two lacs required by the University is nearly collected and the governing Body hopes to have the amount in the Bank account of the Society before the end of th's month The buildings for the college classes and the boarding are undergoing repairs and all the conditions laid down by the committee of inspection are likely to be fulfilled. It is hoped that Ahmedabad will have its own commerce college in June. An advisory committee of representative business men has also been formed and Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai was elected chairman of the Advisory Board on Wednesday last. z

A move is on foot to re-organise the Provincial Non-Brahmin party in C. P. The eighth session of the Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference will be shortly convened to discuss the ways and means of capturing the legislature.

Shahidgunj 'Echo

LAHORE, March 23.

The Sessions Judge pronounced orders to-day sentencing Lal Din, accused, to death for the murder of one Bawa Jiwan Singh in November last in Sheikhupurian Street in Lahore during the Shahidganj tension.

It may be recalled that an adjournment motion was moved in the Punjab Council to discuss the situation arising out of this murder which was the fifth of a series of successive murders of Sikhs as a result of the Shahidganj agitation in Lahore.—United Press.

It is understood that Rai Saheb S. Sanyal, the new Publicity Officer to the C. P. Government will resume charge of his duties on or about March 31, 1936.

NEWS FROM INDIAN AIRMEN

Arriving At Karachi On March 26

KARACHI, March 23.

Messrs. K. D. Pochkhanavala and N. F. Dalal, the first Indian airmen to fly to Cape Town and back are expected at Karachi on or about March 26 according to private advice received here from the airmen from a Cairo. Hotel

It is understood that the aviators have flown 20,000 miles in Africa and the entire undertaking cost them over Rs. 30,000.—A.P

Our Ahmedabad Letter

Echo Of Civil Disobedience

Who Is To Pay Municipal Tax For Congress House Seized By Government

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Weather conditions continue to be uncertain. The total number of deaths in the week ending 19th inst. was 387 showing an increase of 17 over the last weeks figures Two of these were due to meningitis 5 to small-pox and 24 to measles. Consumption claimed 21 victims or 3 per day. The death rate is 52.59 per thousand.

The District Judge Mr. Lokur was entertained at several parties this week on the eve of his departure. A garden party was held at Shahibag in Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal's garden and invitations were issued in the names of leading citizens and lawyers. The Bar Association also entertained him to a party on Thursday when advocate Mr. Mulchand A. Shah and R. B. Ratilal Lakhia spoke about his glorious career of five years. Mr. Lokur in reply said that he had begun life as a lawyer and being aware of the difficulties of lawyers he had always kept them in view in discharging his duties. The same evening he left Ahmedabad by Gujarat mail. Mr. R. M. Bhise the Additional Sessions Judge has been appointed officiating Judge in his place.

The opening ceremony of the Bhagyodaya Housing Society which is the 44th of its kind in Ahmedabad was performed by Mr. Pretainray Desai.

The Municipal School Board considered the letter of the Director of Public Instruction requiring the Board to reduce the scale of contingencies for Primary Schools and it was resolved to inform the Director that the view expressed by the president of the Municipal School Board was the correct one for primary schools in this city.

MUNICIPAL TAX DEADLOCK.

In the meeting of the Municipal Board on Monday, the 16th inst., it was resolved to raise a loan of five lacs at four per cent. An important question was taken up in this meeting as regards the arrears of municipal taxes of the Congress House in Bhadra. This building was in possession of the Government in 1932-'33, when the Prantik Samiti was declared to be an unlawful body. The Standing Committee has resolved to take the case to a court for decision as to who should pay the municipal taxes for the time when the building was in Government possession. Mr. Chahevala and Mr. Phiroz-shah argued that the taxes should be paid by the Congress Committee. It was pointed out in the course of the discussion, that the Government had sold off the furniture of the Congress Office by auction and forfeited everything of Congress property, and hence it was but fair that the municipal taxes should be paid by the Government (when the bill for 1932-'33 was submitted to the Collector, he had asked the Municipal authorities to reduce the bill, as the building had not been occupied. A revised bill had been forwarded to him, but it had remained unpaid. The anxiety of the Municipality is to have a judgment as to which party should pay the tax. The resolution of the Standing Committee was adopted by the Board after some discussion.

In its meeting on Friday last, the Municipal Board sanctioned Rs. 43,000 for constructing shops and a tower in Manek Chowk. It also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,170 to the schools conducted by Majur Mahajan as recommended by the School Board.

The Municipal Ambulance car is much used in the city, and the Board sanctioned the purchase of one more car for Rs. 5,000 as suggested by the Standing Committee.

A meeting of the local branch of the All-India Women's Conference is convened to-day to consider the question of inviting the next sessions of the All-India Women's Conference in December this year.

ROLE OF VIDYAPITH.

Kaka Kalelkar passed a busy time for a couple of days in the Vidyapith social gathering which began on Sunday last. He showed the important part played by the Vidyapith in moulding the character of youths. He dwelt upon the part played by the Snataks of the Vidyapith in the national struggle. He appealed to the youths of Gujarat not to allow the canker of provincialism to come in amongst them, as it would create more difficulties in the way of Swaraj more than communalism and untouchability. He spoke with pride of the work done by Vidyapith graduates in Harijan uplift as well as in other directions and stressed the importance of the Spinning Wheel. He passed a happy time in his old surroundings in the midst of a number of his old students.

BAHAWALPUR HARTAL SEQUEL

Deputation Waits On Prime Minister

NEW DELHI, March 22.

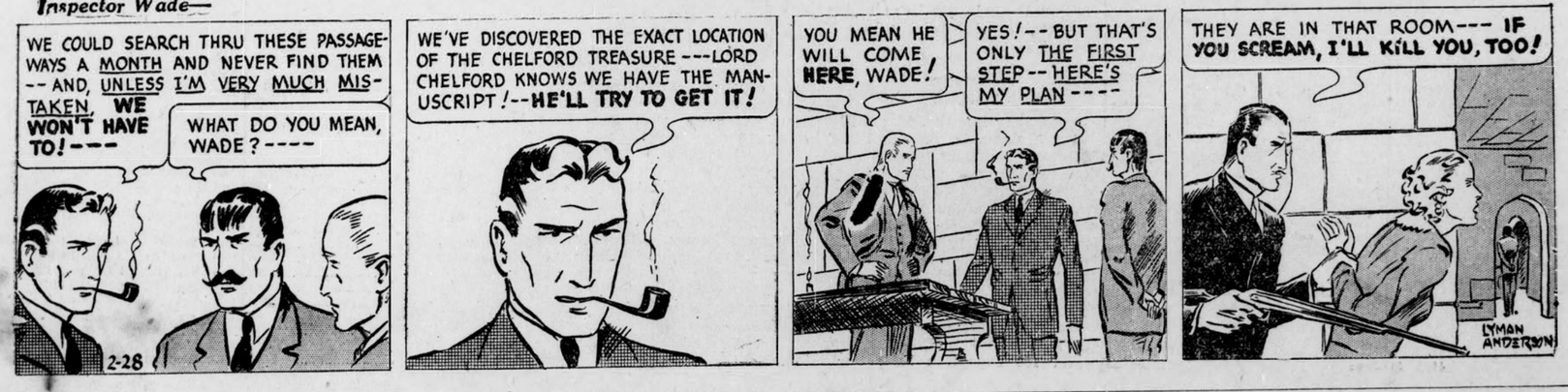
A deputation headed by Mr. M S Aney and consisting of Bhai Parmanand, Pandit L. K. Maitra, Pandit K. K. Malaviya, Rai Bahadur Nanakchand, Rai Sahib Gangaram, and Messrs. Raghbirsingh and Ramnathkalia waited upon Khan Bahadur Nabibux Mohd. Husain, prime minister, and Khan Bahadur Colonel Maqboolhusain Queroshi, Minister for Law and Order, Bahawalpur State at Bahawalpur house, New Delhi, to discuss the present deadlock created by the 62 days' hartal being observed by Hindus in Bahawalpur.

The deputation was cordially received. There was a frank discussion lasting about an hour, and, it is believed, this exchange of views might brighten the chances of an early and amicable settlement of the trouble.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Black Abbot"

Inspector Wade—


WE COULD SEARCH THRU THESE PASSAGEWAYS A MONTH AND NEVER FIND THEM -- AND, UNLESS I'M VERY MUCH MISTAKEN, WE WON'T HAVE TO!---
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, WADE?----
2-28
WE'VE DISCOVERED THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE CHELFORD TREASURE ---LORD CHELFORD KNOWS WE HAVE THE MANUSCRIPT!--HE'LL TRY TO GET IT!
YOU MEAN HE WILL COME HERE, WADE!
YES!--BUT THAT'S ONLY THE FIRST STEP--HERE'S MY PLAN----
THEY ARE IN THAT ROOM--- IF YOU SCREAM, I'LL KILL YOU, TOO!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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